DWIGHT—At South Evanston, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Lucy S. Dwight, wife of Timothy Dwight.

The remains are taken to New Haven, Conn., for nierment.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

GREAT SALE OF

AT AUCTION,

SPECIAL SALE. Fine Family Carriage, Full Leather-Top Buggies, Full Leather-Top Phaetons,

2 Part Beather-Top Flactons,
3 Open Buggies,
1 Democrat Wagon, 2 seats,
2 Express Wagons,
5 Sets Single Buggy Harness,
2 Sets Single & Double Express do.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 30, at 10 o'clock,
at Butters & Co. 's Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wa-

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE, Wednesday Morning, May 31, at 9:30 o'clock, At 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

ASSORTED GLASSWARE, WHITE GRANITE WARE, ellow and Rockingham Ware, Carpets, Fine Table Cutlery.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Regular Made Clothing, Purnishing Goods,

Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes THURSDAY MORNING, June 1, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. BANKRUPT SALE.

ENTIRE OUTFIT Of the Coalyard of AHRENS & BEHRENS, Bankrupts, No. 236 West Van Buren-st., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, at 10 o'clock.

Seven Horses, 4 Double Wagons, 4 Single Wagons, 1 Buggy, 3 sets Double Harness, 3 sets Single Barness, 1 Buggy Harness, Office Building, Office Furniture, Platform Scale, Frame Stable and Shed, lot Slazs, Cordwood, Coal, etc., etc.

Also at same time and place, the following property belonging to the estate of NELSON BROS. & BARHYAT, Bankrupts. Three Horses, 3 Double Wagons, 2 Single Wag-ns, 1 Cart, 1 Top Buggy, 5 sets Harness. By order of ROBT, E. JENKINS, Assignee, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

DRY GOODS. Large and very attractive sale of choice season

Large and very attractive sale of choice seasonable goods.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, at 9:30 o'clock, We shall offer new lines Men's, Boys', and Youths' custom-made seasonable clothing.

Also new lines Dress Goods, Poplins, Debeges, Plaids, fine all-wool Shawls, etc.

300 pieces Gros Grain Ribbons, fine fancy Cassimeres in patterns, large and elegant line Kid Gloves in ladies' and gents' wear.

Sun Umbrelias and Parasols, Millinery and Straw Goods, Hats and Caps, Hoslery, Gents' white and fancy Dress Shirts, large lines of Fans, full lines of Linens, entire new lines Gents' Suspenders.

Shirtings, Fancy Cass., Cottonades, Jeans, etc. Large line Black Alpacas, Table and Pocket Cutlery and Plated Goods, Tollet Soaps, Wallets, Brushes, Notions, etc.

Large special sale 100 rolls Carpetings at B o'clock. The attention of dealers is called to the same.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

OUR AUCTION SALE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers of WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 9% a. m., will be UNEQUALED in QUALITY and VARIETY, an examination of which is solicited.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sv.

On THURSDAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock,
To close without reserve,
25 Carriages, Open and Top Buggles,
Phaetons, Side-Bar Road Wagons,
Democrat Wagons, and Harnesses.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We are constantly receiving car loads of Furniture Dealers and consumers will find it to their advan-tage to attend our sales of

PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE
Lounges, Mirrors, Parlor and Office Desks, Plated and Walnu, Frame Show Cases, Carpeta, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, &c. An elegant Plane and Parlor Organ, without reserve, at 11 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE AT OUR STORES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

2,700 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION

Tuesday Morning, May 30, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TURST & BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COMPA.

Hay Rakes, and R. E. Scrapers. 57 to 68 North Desplaines-st.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 m and upward at 25, 40, 60c per m. Address orders GUNTHER, Confec-BABY CARRIAGES.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 30. FINANCIAL.

jcago Mortgage Loan TRUST Co.

121 & 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Loans negotiated with dispatch on Real Estate in Dicago, and improved suburbs, at lowest current size. S. CORNING JUDD, President. E. P. HOLLISTER, Gen'l Manager. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Secretary

MORTGAGE LOANS J. H. REED, JOHN H. AVERY, 150 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

7 PER CENT.

We will loan \$25,000 to \$100,000 on business roperty at SEVEN. On hand to loan at 9, \$800, \$1,200, \$2,300 or at 8, \$2,000, \$2,500. SCUDIER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st. TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

INTHE

TRIBUNE BUILDING. INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 10, Tribune Building.

ZOLINE

lines easily with starch, either not or cold, gives an extra stiffness, beautiful polish, and pearly whiteness to the fabric. Follow directions and we guarantee it to do as represented. Ask your druggist and grocer for ZOLINE.

STONE & CO., 131 Lake-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General ranastlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New fork and Havre, calling at Plymouth (5. B.) for the anding of passengers. The splendid vessels on this fa-orite route for the Continent (cabins provided with leatric bells will sail from Pier No. 43, North River, a follows: SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Saturday, June 3, 3 p. m.; FEANCE, Tradelle, Saturday, June (0. 8 a. m.; *PEREIRE, Daure, Saturday, June 17, 1 p. Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, 8110 to \$120, according to accommodation; second \$72; third cabin, \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$25; with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensits, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus *do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DeBERIAN. Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark st., corner Randelph, Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

Great Western Steamship Line.

White Star Mail Line. To and from Europe and America. Rates as low by any other first-class Line. Office, 120 East Bandolph-st, Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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Sailing three times a week to and from British Forts. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Cark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent. SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. This elegant hotel, possessing the advantage of being situated between and adjoining the celebrated Congress and Hathorn Springs, is now open for the reception of spects.

reception of guests.

TERMS FOR JUNE, \$21 PER WEEK.

Thoroughly renovated with additional baths, closels, new furniture, and other extensive improvements, it will be found, by those in search of health and pleasure, the most complete and convenient, as well as the most delightful of summer hotels.

HATHORN & COOKE, Proprietors. WEST END HOTEL, This Hotel, with large additions and improvements, consisting of SEVENTY SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen, an additional dining-room, a Hot and Cold Sea-Water Bathing Establishment, etc.,

WILL OPEN EARLY IN JUNE. Applications for rooms can be made at the office D. M. HILDRETH, 52 Broadway, N. Y., or at e Hotel. PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the lat of June set, at 1 p. m.

Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration, on or before the lat of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Ja., Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

VALE COLLEGE—In response to urgent requests, an examination for admission to the Undergraduate Academical Department and the Shemeld Scientific School of Yale College will be held in Chicago, beginning on Friday morning, June 30, at 9 o'clock. The place of the examination will be announced in the city papers of June 29. For further information, address the Secretary of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON
(Late Principal of Bradford Academy) will receive into her Home, 100 Charles-st., Boston, Mass., a limited number of young Ladies, to be under her immediate care and instruction in all the branches of an English Education. Superior opportunities storded for the study of the higher English branches, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, and Painting. Special attention given to the health of rupils. Miss Johnson refers by permission to Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theological Seminary.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS. CENTENNIAL BOARDING AND LODGING MRS. J. HAMILTON THOMAS, Formerly bookseller and publisher). Terms \$2 per day. 1344 Chestnut-st. PHILADELPHIA. Cars to the Exhibition pass the door.

VISITORS TO PHILADELPHIA—ACCOM-tooms before paying for them. No charge by spency, treept for porterage. Keep checks. Bagingse promptly elivered. CENTENNIAL LODGING AND BOARD-USG AGENCY, 717 Sansom-st., Philadelpida, Pa. UNITENNIAL LODGING-ROOMS—ACCOMMODA-tion for gentlemen lodgers in newly fitted-up private soms. Apply at A. LUTZ'S furniture warerooms, 121 south Eleventh-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT

This day the FORT WAYNE & PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD will reduce passenger rates to

New York - - - - \$16.00. Philadelphia - - - 14.40. Take the route which is the CHEAPEST and 135 MILES THE SHORTEST to the CENTENNIAL

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

Reductions in Passenger Rates.

Chicago to Boston.......\$17.00 Chicago to New York..... 16.00 Chicago to Niagara Falls. 12.00 Chicago to Buffalo..... 12.00

And Still There's More to Follow.

Purchase Tickets at 67 Clark-st. and Central Depot, foot of Lake-st. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen. Pass. & Ticket A'gt.

LAKE SHORE AND

Michigan Southern Railway.

In Passenger Rates by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, to take effect Tuesday, May 30. New York, \$16; Boston, 17: Boston, May 30. New York, \$16; Boston, \$17; Buffalo, \$12. For full information call at the Company's Office, 64 and 63 Clark-st., Sherman House Block; Union Offices in the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel; and at Twenty-second-st. Station, and in Depot Office on Van Buren-st.

F. E. MORSE, G. W. P. Ag't.

TIME LOCKS.

(Telegram.1 "WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1876.

"Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, Stamford,

Conn.:

"The United States Patent Office has granted you the reissue of the Little Time-Lock patent. This is a controlling patent in time-locks, and all users of the Sargent time-lock are liable to you for infringement.

MARCUS S. HOPKINS." infringement. MARCUS S. HOPKINS."

N. B.—In consequence of the sending and publishing of the above telegram a suit for libet was commenced May 26, 1876, against said Marcus S. Hopkins by John E. Norris, Esq., and Judge J. J. Coombs, attorneys for the makers of the SARGENT TIME-LOCK; the plaintiffs alleging the closing statement of the telegram to be false and malicious, and intended to injure them in their business by deterring persons from buying their time-locks.
"A word to the wise," etc.

SARGENT, GREENLEAF & BROOKS

25 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

For the present, and until further notice, we The Lehigh Valley Coal Co.'s

COAI At the following prices per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered:

LARGE EGG. \$7.50
SMALL EGG. 7.50
RANGE 8.00
CHESTNUT 7.75
BEST BRIER HILL 5.00 FOR CASH ONLY. E. L. HEDSTROM & CO., N. W. Cor. Adams and Market-sts.

Discount on City Taxes.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before June 1, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and after June 1, and prior to July 1, 1876, allowing one and one half (1½) per cent discount, and will issue youchers therefor which may be used at once, or held until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes. taxes.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.
Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptroller,
Room 3, City Hall.

NATIONAL PAINT CO. Sell better paint for less money than can be furnished by my other house in the United States. Prepared ready for use. Send for samples. 106 Dearborn-st., 932 State-st.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts, Chicago, General Agents for Steinway's Pianos,

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853.

WATER CURE. KENOSHA WATER CURE,

DYEING AND CLEANING. SHAWLS Of every description cleaned to look like new, and at short notice. AUG. SCHWARZ, 190 So. Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

OIL TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN,
FOIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 40 West Lake Street.
OHICAGO.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1876. THE COUNCIL

Receipt of an Extraordinary Letter from Mr. Hayes.

He Claims to Be Comptroller, and Proceeds to Criticise Things.

The Aldermen Decline to Receive the Incorrectly-Signed Paper.

The Finance Committee Submit a Plan in Reference to Certificates of Indebtedness.

The Back-Taxes Pledged for Their Redemption---Provisions for Stamping Them.

The Aid of Our Bankers to Be Invoked if Holders Object to the Scheme.

The Measure Adopted After Some Fruitless Efforts at Delay.

Favorable Report on the Petition for Cregier's Restoration --- Sidewalk Inspectors.

HAYES' COMMUNICATION,

AND WHAT WAS DONE WITH IT. The regular weekly meeting of the City Coun-il was held last night, Mayor Hoyne in the chair. Every Alderman was in his place, with the exception of Ald. Lodding, and there was a large audience of citizens. TIME OF MEETING.

Some amendments were made in the minutes of the last meeting, and Ald. Throop moved to reconsider the action of the Council in adopting rules for the guidance of the body. Carried. Ald. Throop moved that Rule No. 1 be so amended as to change the time of holding the egular meetings from 7:30 Monday evenings to in the afternoon.

After some discussion, Ald. Thompson pointed out that an ordinance was necessary to make the thange.

The motion was then referred to the Judiciary

Committee, with instructions to present an ordinance on the subject. PAVING PULTON STPEET. Ald. White called up and moved the passage f the ordinance in regard to the paving of Fulon street from Sangamon to Ada. Ald. Smith said water-mains were to be laid

n the street, and he would move that the work be deferred until sixty days after this improvement was effected.

Ald. Thompson moved that the Board of Public Works be directed to advertise for proposals for the work, and let it to the lowest bidder.

for the work, and let it to the lowest bidder.

The amendments were accepted by the mover, and the ordinance passed as amended.

The Clerk read the following communication:

To the Honorable the Common-Council of the City of Chicago. I received to-day from New York this letter, which, with my reply by telegraph, I submit to your honorable body:

"THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, May 26, 1876.—8. S. Hayes, Eeg., Chicago, Ill.—MY DEAR SHE! I deeply regret to hear from you to-day of the position of afairs in Chicago.

I have directed our bookkeeper to forward your account, as requested, and shall be glad to receive your best counsel as to the course it is advisable for us and other holders of Chicago certificates to pursue.

account, as requested, and shall be glad to receive your best counsel as to the course it is advisable for us and other holders of Chicago certificates to pursue.

"In order to elicit some expression of the purpose of the parties in possession of the city authority. I have addressed a letter to day to the 'Comptroller of the City of Chicago '(impersonally), asking what is to be done in respect to the obligations already matured and to those due June 1; also stating that it is of vital importance for the credit of the city that I should be officially informed, as its agent, what course is to be taken with its creditors. I hope to get from some one in possession of authority a definite reply. I can only add that a continued default will affect the credit, not of the city alone, but of every corporation and business man within it. As public debt throughout the country has taken the form of city obligations, the default of so prominent a place as Chicago has immense significance, to a degree commensurate with its intrinsic importance and to its apprehended effect upon others. In this aspect of the case the responsibility of delay or hesitation in continuing the negotiation of the certificates as heretofore, and the vigorous collection of taxes and their application to the reduction of the floating debt, will fail heavily upon those who permit it. Hoping that the City of Chicago may be spared such a disgrace, I remain, dear sir, yours truly.

'I believe this city will provide honorably for its paper, notwithstanding the present suffortunate complications. I understand it is now almost certain that the case between Mr. Colvin and Mr. Hoyne will be heard by the Circuit Court Wednesday, and decided without unnecessary delay. It is not impossible that both parties may shile by that decision. My own connection with the finances of the city may therefore cease within a few days. My plan is, acting under the ordinances of the City Council, to place on the market, by advertisement, certificates or revenue warrants chargeabl

which, I understand, are to be offered in the City Conneil. The resolutions are given in the report of the conference.

It is not to be expected that persons unacquainted with the finances of the city would be able to prepare a perfect plan of administration.

It is my duty to inform you of several fatal objections to the scheme proposed:

1. The incoming taxes will be left in the Treasury for long periods of time without interest.

2. By pledging all the back taxes of 1876 and prior years for the certificates of indebtedness, and July and January interest, the policemen, firemen, school-teachers, and other creditors, of the city who hold none of the certificates of indebtedness, will be robbed of the funds appropriated and being collected for their payment.

3. The laws of the State authorize collecting officers of the towns and county to accept nothing but money for taxes, and therefore the city has no power to make the certificates receivable for all the back taxes. In fact, the present County Treasurer has frequently refused to receive any certificates or orders of the city in the manner proposed, although requested by the Comptroller to do so. Respectfully submitted, S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

SHALL IT BE RECEIVED?

Ald. Cullerton—Under what order of business is this communication read?

The Clerk—Reports of city officers.

Ald. Cullerton—If I understand the Clerk and the presiding officer correctly, the order of reports of city officers was concluded, and Ald. Lengacher then got the floor and asked consent to introduce a resolution. I made the remark that we had passed the order of business for received that he was about to make a motion under the impression that the order was finished, but gave way to allow the communication to be read.

Ald. Cullerton—fi I understand the Clerk and the pressiding officer correctly, the order of reports of city officers was concluded, and Ald. Lengacher then got the floor and asked consent to introduce a resolution. I made the remark that we had passed the order of busine

the Clerk will see that it is not received under the head of "city officers."

Ald. Thompson—I would suggest to the Alderman that, inasmuch as the document has been read, it might as well go to the Finance Committee. I would make that as a motion.

Ald. Cullerton—I should certainly object to the motion to refer.

Ald. Pearsons—I shall second the motion that the communication be not received.

Ald. Cullerton—Does the Chair entertain the motion?

The Chairman—Yes, sir.

Aid. Cullerton—I am somewhat surprised at Mr. Ald. Cullerton—I am somewhat surprised at Mr. Hayes sending in such a communication, after taking the trouble of distributing this speech to the public (holding up one of the printed slips of Hayes' card to the public). If the gentlemen take occasion to read that through, and if they pay attention to the document which has been read, they will find that they differ widely. I hold that it is the duty of this Council not to receive the communication. With due respect to Mr. Hayes, who is a warm personal friend of mine, I certainly must give my opinion that the introduction of this document at this stage of the proceedings in nothing else but buncombe. This is the same [the card to the public]. It is true the motion not to receive should be carefully considered. Probably the document might be received and placed on file, or even referred. If a motion is made to refer, I don't know but on consideration I will withdraw my motion: and if the gentleman desires its reference I shall move its reference to another committee, for the purpose of discussing and reaching this speech of his.

Ald. Thompson—I then move to refer to the Com-

Ald. Thompson—I then move to refer to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Cullerton—I move to refer to the Committee

All. Cultierton—I move to refer to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Gilbert—Inasmuch as Mr. Hayes has been removed, the communication cannot be from a city officer. I would like to ask, Mr. President, if the communication is received from a city officer?

The Chairman—I cannot state that, but it is before the house, and a motion is pending to refer to the Committee on Finance. Committee on Finance.

Ald. Gilbert—If he is a city officer we acknowledge it by referring it; but if the communication is from a private citizen the reference would be no room a private chizen the reference would be no recognition.

Aid. Hildreth-Until Mr. Hayes' successor is qualified is not he the Comptroller?

Aid. Gilbert—Mr. Hayes was Comptroller until such time as His Honor removed him and appointed his successor.

ed his successor.

Ald. Pearsons—I don't wish this communication to be referred to the Finance Committee, for as a member of that Committee I have

LOST ALL RESPECT FOR A COMPTROLLER
who has held the office for two or three years and has left the employes of the city without their money. [Applause.] If the gentleman has floated for the last three or four months upon the credulous and grasping men of the East certificates against the City of Chicago, and these men actually knew that those certificates were questionable as to their legality—if he could do that and get all the money he chose—why, I ask, did he not pay the employes of the city? That is the question. [Applause.] I have no confidence in any man, be he Comptroller or not, who would allow such a state of things to come down to this Administration as is coming down to us at the present time. We now owe to our employes a million of money; and this Finance Committee and this Council are bound by sacred obligations to pay them every dollar in greenbacks and not certificates. This Finance Committee is working for that very end, and is going to accomplish it. It has done my soul good,—it has let light in, gentlemen,—to see the bankers and merchants of Chicago ready to respond to the call of this Administration for money at any time we may make it. [Applause.] Further along in the evening it is gui eprobable there will be an opportunity for me to make some further remarks on this question. It is a question that I feel deeply on. I cannot express my feelings on this subject. The employee of the city must be paid. [Applause.]

Ald. Lengacher—AM. Pearsons, you are speaking of a

SECRET PLEDGE OR ORGANIZATION
of the Finance Committee which I don't know
anything of. I am a member of the Committee,
but I don't know any secret pledge or organization.
Ald. Pearsons—Are you a member of the Finance

Aid. Pearsons—Are you a member of the Parameter of Aid. Lengacher—If I could be initiated in it, I should be very glad to be invited.

Aid. Pearsons—We have endeavored in every manner to get you to meet with us, and have worked hard for that end, and I am very sorry that you have not been with us in consultation, night and day, for the last two weeks. [Laughter.] Aid. Lengacher—I have received but one notice, and that was two hours after the Committee had neet. [Laughter.]

and that was two hours after the Committee had met. Laughter.)

DEMOSTHENES.

Ald. Hildreth—I have only one word to say. These are painful times. It affects the hearts of men and tries their souls, etc. I am sorry to see gentlemen so deeply affected here to-night, especially when there is an opportunity for gentlemen to become enlightened on the subjects that appear before the Council, and I mast say I am a little bit pained; my heart is somewhat riveed. I feel sad for a moment to think that any gentleman of this Council should attempt to criticise the acts of the Countroller, Mr. Hayes, for the paying of employees of the City of Chicago. I would like to ask the Finance Committee if they, in their profound wisdom, are able to pay off the employees individually out of their own purses. If so, Chicago will feel grateful that she has such a Finance Committee. If they are not able to pay the employees, certainly they could not call upon Mr. Hayes without the people paying in their taxes, to pay the employees. Then I would say one word for information, and that is this: the employees of the City of Chicago would have been paid long 2go, only for the very fact of the question arising, brought up and agitated by the newspapers, and only for the present trouble no gentleman's heart would have been as it does here to night. But the delay will

Ald. Gilbert—I move the communication from Mr. Hayes be not received.

Ald. Sheridan—I second the motion, on the ground that Mr. Hayes is not the Comptroller of the city, and has not been since the removal by your Honor, one week ago. He signs himself Comptroller. His disposition to hold on to the office during the past week, thus embarrassing the affairs of the corporation, seems to me to be one of the strangest affairs in connection with the whole trouble. I think with Ald. Gilbert, the

the strangest affairs in connection with the whole trouble. I think, with Ald. Gilbert, the COMMUNICATION CANNOT BE RECEIVED in the present form, without offering an indignity to yourself and this Council. Personally I have a high regard for Mr. Hayes, but in my present views I certainly cannot be a party to any self-stultification.

Ald. Sweeney—I would like to ask the gentleman if Mr. Hayes is not Comptroller until the other gentleman qualifies.

Ald. Sheridan—No, sir.

Ald. Sweeney—By what authority?

Ald. Sheridan—By the power of the Mayor he was removed a week ago.

Ald. Sweeney—Has the other man qualified?

Ald. Sheridan—That makes no difference. There is such a thing as an interreguum. This is not the first time it has occurred.

Ald. Sheridan—There has been an interregnum for the past week. With all due remert to the such

Ald. Sheridan—There has been an interregnum for the past week.

Ald. Lengacher—With all due respect to the successor of S. S. Hayes whom you have appointed. I would like to ask if the charter does not say that the Comptroller shall serve until his accounts are accepted and the new Comptroller qualifies. I think he is the Comptroller until Mr. Derickson has given his bond and is thereby qualified. I think he is treated with ill-feeling. Why can this paper not be received and referred to the appropriate Committee?

Ald. Cullerton—Will you point out your authority for your assertions?

Ald. Cullerton—Will you point out your authority for your assertions?

Ald. Lengacher—Except he has filed his bond and has qualified he is not Comptroller. To whom shall Mr. Hayes turn over his books? To a man who cannot conduct his own financial affairs?

Ald. Gilbert—Sec. 1 of the Mayor's act gives the power to the Mayor to remove an officer, and says the Mayor may appoint any smitable person to discharge the duties of the office until his successor is appointed and qualified. If don't say that after an officer has been removed he is to hold over until his successor is appointed.

Ald. Sweeney—Has the Mayor given Mr. Derickson possession of the office?

Ald. Gilbert—That don't make any difference at all.

Ald. Sweeney—It makes a great deal of differ-Ald. Sweeney-It makes a great deal of differ-

Ald. Sweeney—It makes a great deal of difference, it seems to me.

Ald. Gilbert—It don't say that the person discharged shall be held over. Mr. Derickson was named last Monday evening, and he takes possession of the office.

Ald. Cullerton—I moved that this be not received. I was taken by surprise that such a communication should come in. However, I am not now of the opinion that it should not be received, and I favor the substitute by Ald. Gilbert. The gentlemen from the Seventh (Ald. Hildreth) has made a reference that Mr. Hayes would have paid the employes of the city some time ago had not this question arisen. I submit to the gentleman and his friends whether Mr. Hayes has not had, since last November or December, an opportunity of paying a portion of these men at least. I will submit if it is not true that the moneys paid by the taxpayers into the Trensury have

GONE TO NEW YORK FOR THE PAYMENT OF CERTIFICATES

that had matured. I would submit to the gentleman if it is not a fact that it has been the habit of a large portion, if not all, of the poorer classes and the middle classes invariably to pay their taxes, and if it is not also a fact that that money was transferred from the City Treasury to New York, instead of its going to the payment of those men? Ald. Hildreth—Too thin.

Ald. Cullerton—The gentleman in the rear says it's too thin. It is simply the difference of opinion that was the cause of Mr. Hayes' removal; and I desire to say that that communication was submitted for mo other purpose than Juncombe.

Ald. Pearsons—Insult.

Ald. Cullerton—The removal of Mr. Hayes has taken effect. There is no question about that. Now, Mr. Hayes, in a part of his speech that is delivered to the public.—I presume that was written before this, or otherwise he would have seen the mistake,—says:

"1. Because the Mayor's act, and the removal clause in the general law of 1872, are probably unconstitutional, and their methods of probedure are against the common law and common right.

"2. Because, even under these acts, I could not be removed, except upon charges disqualifying me from office, and upon which I had a right to be heard before it could take effect.

"3. Because the act of removal never was attempted at all, but was falsely reported to the assembly of Aldermen, and only on the following Wednesday a document was written and dated back to antedate the meeting of Councilmen, and left at my office to afford a legal basis for the pretended removal two days before; and

"4. Because Mr. Hoyne was not Mayor of Chicago by lawful election, or in fact, and had not the power to displace me by a removal or by the appointment of a successor, whether to fill a vacancy, if there be a vacancy, or otherwise."

If the gentleman was not so hot-headed he would not feel so sore. I ags surprised at a gentleman of Mr. Hayes' intelligence submitting such a document to the public. It is an insult to this body and to the community.

Ald. Lengacher—To a few of them.

Ald. Cullerton—Yes. The act under which Mr. Hayes was removed under was approved April 10, 1875. If he had taken the trouble to quote the truth, I would have taken no exceptions, but I do take exception to the receiving by the legislative body of this city of a document like this, particularly when it is signed by "S. S. Hayes, Comptroller." Now, I hope that the document will not be received. I don't believe it ought to be. I believe that his speech with reference to the poor man is entirely out of place, and I believe it for the best interests of the city that it should so be agreed upon. I don't believe the decision of the courts will be a final one, and I believe it for the best interests of the city that it should so be agreed upon. I don't believe that the decision of the courts, to see that the employees of the city shall be paid. I hope that the courts

and by stamping these facts on tanem we win make them legal. I find everything checks up beautifully in the Comptroller's office. Everything is found correct, except in the City Collector's office.

Ald. McAuley—A point of order. The gentleman is discussing things not pertinent to the issue.

The Chairman—Confine yourself to the question.

Ald. Hildreth—Yes, but inasmuch as Ald. Cullerton ran so far away, I thought it was a sort of a free school, and I would go in on the same road. Some say the communication is

AN INSULT TO THIS COUNCIL.

I don't beheve Mr. Hayes would insult any gentleman in this council or in Chicago. When mentalk of his insulting them, they talk of something I have never yet heard placed at Mr. Hayes' door. When you wish to characterize his acts as Comptroller, any gentleman in this Council that attempts it is fring with a gun that is not of a calibus sufficient to reach the mark. That communication I hope may be sent to one of the Committees, and I think the Finance Committees, and I think the Finance Committees, and I think the Finance Committee is the appropriate one.

Ald. Throop—I don't rise to take up time in this Council. We have spent an hour here on this foolish question of the reference which we could have disposed of in two minutes. I hope the thing will be referred, for the reason that there are no individuals in our community that are so low but what they have the right to present a communication to this Council.

Ald. Cullerton—I have no objections to its reference if it was not signed "S. S. Hayes, Comptroller."

Ald. Throop—There is too much passion connected with this whole transaction. I hope to see it allayed, and then we will go to work. A lot of boys would have sptilled the queetion long ago. Let it go to the Finance Committee, and I move it go to them.

them.
Ald. Cullerton-Does not the gentleman understand that the receiving of the communication signed "S. S. Hayes, Comptroller," is ACKNOWLEDGING MR. HAYES AS COMPTROLLER? Ald. Throop—I think he is Comptroller until another man is appointed. [Applause.] We can't get him away from there until some msn is qualified to take his place.

other man is appointed. [Applause.] We can't get him away from there until some man is qualified to take his place.

Ald. Callerton—He is removed, is he not?
Ald. Throop—He don't seem to be. [Applause.]
Ald. Stewart—I don't want to vote inconsistently.
By our records it is plain and straight that this Comptroller is removed under the Mayor's act, which is clear and unequivocal. After that, another person is appointed to take his place. After that, this ex-Comptroller brings in a communication signing himself as Comptroller. I don't want to recognize him as Comptroller any longer, until the Court recommends him, and it would appear ridiculous to receive communications from him as Comptroller when I don't believe he is.

The previous question was ordered on Ald. Gilbert's substitute that the communication be

bert's substitute that the communication be

NOT RECEIVED,
and the substitute being put was carried by yeas
20, nays 13. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Ald. Pearsons, McAuley, Bullard, Rosenberg, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Cullerton, Kerber, Lawler, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Baumgarten, Waido, Boser, Kirk—20.

Nays—Ald. Aldrich, Thompson, Sommer, Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Throop, Ryan, Nielsen, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Murphy, Sweeney—13.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Ald. Briggs offered the following resolutions,

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Ald. Briggs offered the following resolutions, and moved their passage:

Whereas, There are certificates of indebtedness now outstanding against the city, and soon to become due, for the payment of which there are no immediate cash means available;

Now, for the purpose of defining the position of the City Government in reference thereto, and to provide for the payment thereof, be it

Resolved, That we recognize the obligation of this city to pay all outstanding certificates issued against the appropriations of former years, upon which money has been loaued and charged to the credit of the city upon the Comptroller's books. And that, for the purpose of retiring said certificates, we do hereby pledge all taxes now remaining uncollected of the taxes of the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, as well as the taxes levied for the year 1875, except so much thereof as may be required to pay the accruing interest upon the funded debt of the city up to the 1st of January, 1877, amounting to about \$350,000, and also except sufficient to pay all arrears of wages and salaries up to April 1, 1876.

Resolved, further, That all said taxes shall be collected as speedily as may be, and set apart in the Treasury as a separate fund to draw against for that purpose; and that annually, or oftener, the Comptroller's shall pay out to each certificate-holder his pro-rata share of said fund so held and collected, until all said certificate indebtedness shall be paid, with interest; and that in case of any deficit or balance remaining uncollected or unpaid at the end of three years from the date hereof, such balance shall be paid out of the Treasury from such sum as may be raised and appropriated for that purpose.

Resolved, further, That in order to specifically validate all said certificates, and schedule and classify them on the Comptroller's books, the Comptroller's holders thereof be required to present the same, and that the holders thereof be required to present the same, and that the holders of the case of

requested to subscribe a sufficient amount of money to pay and take up said certificates so maturing on or about the 1st day of June, and that said certificates be then indorsed in the same way and manner above set forth, and made payable in one, two, and three years, with interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, and transferred to said parties, which certificates shall be receivable by the city for all back taxes, except as above provided.

bie by the city for all back taxes, except as above provided.

I wish to say a few words upon them. Those resolutions have been under consideration some time with the Finance I committee, and I will say that they are indorsed with almost entire unanimity. We were assured by bankers in New York, who hold large amounts of these certificates, and they signified that something of this kind would be entirely satisfactory. One banker here who has a large amount signifies his satisfaction. We are also assured by some prominent merchants that there will be no trouble in raising a million dollars if those resolutions are passed. I won't take up any time now, but I am in favor of the resolutions.

LET US BE PERCISE.

Ald. Cullerton—Is that the report of the Committee on Finance?

Ald. Briggs—Yes, sir, and the resolutions work, of getting at the bottom of this question. But, inasmuch as I have not seem this matter before, I feel as though I would like to look into it, and I shall move that its laid over and published.

Ald. Sweeney—I second the motion.

Ald. White—As funderstand it, this is a resolution and not a report. Has the Committee signed it?

Ald. Briggs—Yes, it comes

Committee on Finance. The simple fact that they have not signed it does not do any harm. They can correct it now by signing it.

Ald, Briggs—I offer these resolutions from the Finance Committee, and more their adoption and

Finance Committee, and move their adoption and passage.

The Chairman—That is the motion, sir, and that resolution is now before the house, as I understand it.

Aid. Cullerton—I simply rose for the purpose of setting this right, if it can be done under the circumstances. The statement of some Aldermen, that this is not a report, as there was nothing on the subject referred to the Committee, is entirely wrong. That portion of His illonor's message relating to the finances of the city certainly went to the Finance Committee; and that, together with the present snaucial condition of the city to-day, is the reason that this report emanates from that Committee.

Ald. White-Do you hold it to be a report in the

hen withdrawn temporarily.

Subsequently Ald. Briggs offered the resolutions above described in the shape of a report from the Finance Committee, and asked their passage.

Finance Committee, and asked their passage.

MORE FORMALTIES.

Ald. Cullerton—They now come in the shape or a report of a committee.

The Clerk—Yes, sir.

Ald. Cullerton—Will you please read the commencement?
The Clerk read—"To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council Assembled: We ask the passage of the following."
Ald. Cullerton—Is seems to me the report ought to be amended by inserting the words "Your Computting on Finance."

question.

Ald Hildreth—You cannot do that. It—
The Chairman—The previous question has been
called.

Ald Hildreth—I shall hold that under the char-

Aid. Hildreth—I shall hold that under the charter and the rules that the motion was not properly made. This is a matter of great importance, and wants to be passed legally. We don't want to be blundered into the passage of an ordinance raising so much money. The very passage of it in this way would be illegal.

Aid. Guilerton—I guess it is not illegal.

Aid. Hildreth—Well, let us see—
The Chairman—Was the passage of the resolutions recorded? Ald. Cullerton—Yes, sir; and it is entirely in

order.

The Chairman—I want to understand the condition of things. Was the previous question called for when the resolution was moved?

Ald. Cullerion—Yes.

Ald. Hildreth—Let me state the matter as it is. The Alderman is up to the tricks that I myself play, and knowing them so well, I can explain them. The point is this: A gentleman takes the floor and moves the passage of the ordinance, and no Alderman rises in his seat and seconds the motion. He virtually seconds his own motion, and upon that calls the previous question. That is contrary to our rules.

tion. He virtually seconds his own motion, and upon that calls the previous question. That is contrary to our rules.

Ald. Cullerton—Will the gentleman give way for a question?

Ald. Hildreth—Not just now. This is certainly out of order, Mr. President. The motion even to pass the ordinance is not fairly before the house, as no person rose from his seat and seconded it. I now second that motion of Ald. Cullerton's for the purpose of getting it fairly before the house.

Ald. Cullerton—A point of order. The previous question is not debatable.

The Chairman—I have not understood that the previous question was seconded.

The discussion proceeded further in this strain, and Ald. Cullerton ultimately got the floor and once more moved the previous question.

A PHOTIST.

Ald. Hildreth—If this is to go I want the Clerk to write down my protest right away. I—Ald. Cullerton—A point of order. The previous question is called.

The Chairman—The question is, Shall the main question now be put?

Ald. Hildreth—Mr. President—

has not been moved to refer this report to a committee.

The Chairman—It has not been so moved.
Ald. Hildreth—But I insist upon its reference, and will state that under—
The Chairman—The previous question has been called. Call the yeas and nays.
Ald. Sommer—I want to know exactly what we are voting upon, you know. Before the previous question is called any member has certainly the right to say whether it should be so ordered or not, and I hold that it should not.

The Chairman—Will the gentleman allow me to state that when the previous question is called there can be no debate
Ald. Sommer—Rule 29 says that.
The Cheirman—Call the yeas and nays.
The Clerk did as directed, and the previous question was ordered by a vote of 30 yeas to 4 mays.

FIGHTING FOR A REPERENCE.

nays.

Aid. Hildreth—I now move and insist upon the reference of the resolution.

The Chaffman—The main question is now to be taken, in accordance with the vote. The vote of the house must now be taken on the passage of the resolutions.

Aid. Hildreth—Mr. President.

The Chaffman—Yes, sir.

Aid. Hildreth—At the request of any two Aldermen present a report of this kind can be referred. I request it for one.

Aid. White and Sommer—And I for another.

The Chaffman—You cannot have it. The Council called for the previous question and voted it. Call the yeas and nays.

The roll-call was then proceeded with, but during its progress.

Call the yeas and nays.

The roll-call was then proceeded with, but during its progress

Ald. Thompson said—As a question of privilege. I sak the unanimous consent of the Council, if the Aldermen desire to discuss this matter, to grant them the opportunity. I have no desire to make any remarks, but this is an exceedingly important matter, and I very much doubt the propriety of pressing it in this manner. I think this is due to any one who desires to discuss the question; and so far as I am concerned I have no objection.

The Chairman—If this is withdrawn.

Ald. Cullerton—I cannot be withdrawn now.

Ald. Thompson—If it cannot be withdrawn, then I shall not press it. It might be done by unanimous consent.

The Chairman—Is unanimous consent given?

Ald. Cullerton—I object.

The roll then proceeded until

WHITE

was reached, who on a question of privilege said:
This seems to me to be going a little too fast. I have never seen it but that when two members—

Ald. Cullerton—This is out of order.

The Chairman—Proceed with the vote.

Ald. White did not respond to his name, and, when the call was completed.

Ald. Cullerton insisted upon his voting or being formally excused.

On motion, the Alderman was excused.

The result was then announced as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Cullerton, Kerber, Lawler, Beidler, Van Oedel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk -26.

Noys—Sommer, Hildreth, O'Brien, Ryan, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney—7.

Excused—White—1.

Ald. Hildreth—I request the Clerk to make a record of the fact that Ald. White, Sommer, Hildreth—

Ald. Cullerton—Point of order. There is no question before the house.

Ald. Hildreth—I am stating a question at this moment, if the gentleman will allow me.

The Chairman—The next committee is in order.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. Ald. Lengacher offered a resolution providing for the closing of the city offices to-day in honor.

of those who had fallen in fighting for the unity and stability of the Government, and requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation for the closing of places of business to allow all who wished to participate in the ceremonies.

Ald. Sheridan offered an amendment to the effect that all heads of Departments should close their respective offices if by so doing they did not interfere with the public welfare. The amendment was accepted and passed.

Ald. Hildreth offered the following, which Ald. Hildreth offered the following, which, after a short discussion as to its reference, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas, The City of Chicago is the owner in fee simple of a large amount of real property other than that which is known as the Lake-Front, and which property is wholly unproductive; and Whereas, The present financial embarrassments of the City of Chicago are such as imperatively demand the sale and disposal of all unremanerative property belonging to said city. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Finance Committee co. and it is hereby, directed to prepare a list of all such unproductive real estate, excepting therefore as the property known as the Lake-Front, and to take immediate steps to advertise the same for sale, and to sell or dispose of same upon the very best terms that can be obtained for cash, in order to realize at once sufficient money out of which to pay off the laborers and employes of said city.

Weisster place.

WEBSTER PLACE. An ordinance providing for the vacation of Web-ster place was received from the Board of Public Works, through Ald. Throop, and passed by the

A petition was read from Thomas Pardee praying for the appointment of City Collector if it was de-termined to continue the office. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Throop moved that the work of cleaning the Aid. Throop moved that the work of cleaning the streets and alleys and ditches of the city be discontinued, and that the duty of framing an ordinance with a view to economy in the department be referred to a special committee.

On motion of Aid. Ryan this was referred to the Joint Committee of Streets and Alleys of the three divisions.

GONFIRMING APPOINTMENTS.

Ald. Sheridan offered the following:
WHERKAS, There seems to be a doubt in the minds of some of the persons appointed by his Honor, Mayor Hoyne, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers of the officers removed by him, and whose places they were respectively appointed to fill, unless confirmed by the Council; therefore, Resolved, That we confirm and approve all appointments made by Mayor Hoyne to this time.

An Alderman—I move to refer to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Sheridan—It seems to me that, for the sake of the good government of the city, this ought to go through to-night. There are doubts in the minds of some persons appointed to discharge the duties of the officers removed as to the legality of their appointments, owing to two constructions

duties of the officers removed as to the legality of their appointments, owing to two constructions put upon several passages in the Mayor's act. One is that, when the Mayor makes an appointment, he submits it to the Council. That is the way in which the Law Department and I understand it. But in case of removal there is another provision, by which any suitable person can be appointed to discharge the duties of the officer removed. The doubts come in between these two seemingly conflicting portions of the law. The resolution is offered for the purpose of removing the doubts from the minds of parties who have been appointed to offices.

now in charge. Although an honest, faithful man in the duties of an assistant engineer, your Committee are of the opinion that he does not possess the executive ability nor the willingness to continue at the head of so responsible a position, and in view of the above facts would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that Mr. D. C. Gregier be and is hereby reinstated as Chief-Engineer of the Pumping Department of the Water-Works of the city."

DERICKSON'S BOND.

The bond of Comptroller Richard P. Derickson was filed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is signed by A. M. Billings, J. C. Dore, A. J. Galloway, and O. B. Green. The bond is in the penal sum of \$100,000.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Ald. Cleveland presented the report of the Committee on Schools, recommending the sale of certain school property in Town 37, being 100 acres of land near Sharpshooters' Park, at \$300 per acre, to Thomas Scanlon and Sylvester Hanien, as recommended by the Board of Education. Laid over and ordered published under the riles. The same Committee alise see tended for the term of ten years.

Ald. White moved to adjourn, which was with-

years.

Ald. White moved to adjourn, which was withdrawn in order that the reports of the Committees on Streets and Alleys might be presented.

ADVICE FROM BOSTON.

The following dispatch was read by the City Clerk:

The following dispatch was read by the City Clerk:
Boston, Mass., May 29, 1876.—To the Honorable Common Council in session: Pay your certificates at maturity at any cost. Better sucrifica something now than violate solemn promises to honest labor, and lose credit never to be restored.

BROWN, RILEY & Co., Bankers.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

SIDEWALK INSPECTORS.

The Committee on Police reported in favor of the abolition of the office of Sidewalk Inspectors, that their pay stop with the present month, and that the police force was competent to perform the duties of these supernumeraries. The Committee also reported in favor of a strict enforcement of the ordinance in relation to licenses, and, having had the order for the removal of Marshal Goodell under advisement, recommended that it be placed on file. The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Ald. Aldrich announced the call for a special meeting at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the call being signed by Ald. Cullerton, Gilbert, and Thompson.

Thompson.

TENTH WARD ELECTION CASE.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of Patrick Murray, contesting the election of Ald. Smith, reported that they had given the petition careful consideration, and recommended that it be placed on file. The report was concurred in

CROPS. FRUIT IN ILLINOIS.

FRUIT IN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Springpiell, Ill., May 29.—The following, the first of the series of crop-reports compiled from reports to the State Department of Agriculture, was issued to-day, and coltains much interesting authentic information of fruit. Apples make a good average showing. Peaches indicate a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. Pears in the aggregate indicate a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. Plums about the same as pears. Cherries promise fairly, showing a failing off of about 14 per cent from the average. Strawberries are nearly up to the average peling noted. Raspberries and blackberries make about the same showing as strawberries. Gooseberries and currants it is estimated will fall off, respectively, 15 and 11 per cent from the average yield.

The table has been compiled from reports made from seventy counties. While the average of the counties reported is given as above, some of the counties reported is given as above, some of the counties show as high as 50 per cent above formes years, especially in apples; and the peach prospect in many counties is remarkably good.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Bloomington, Ill., May 29.—Judge Thomas F Tipton, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Republic an candidate for Congress from this district, a very seriously sick. The Hon. O. T. Recres, of Bloomington courtes the Reco.

Prospect of Numberless Contests for eats in the Louisiana Republican Convention.

Two Sets of Delegates from Nearly Every Parish in the State.

Two Milwankee Notabilities, and What They Might Tell if Invited.

Tilden's Tammany Foes Organizing to Prevent His Nomination.

BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The sub-Judiciary Committee met again to-day and con-tinued their investigation into the \$64,000-bond

charge against ex-Speaker Blaine.

J. F. Maguire, of Washington, testified that in March, 1875, he was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, with J. F. Wilson and J. C. S. Harrison. Wilson went out of the room and Harrison said: "Maguire, I can tell you something that will make those fellows, the Union Pacific men, squirm." Harrison then asked the witness if he had seen some caricatures in one of the papers regarding Blaine up a tree. The witness said that he knew all about that picture. When Wilson came in Harrison said: "Maguire When Wilson came in Harrison said: "Maguire knows all about Blaine." Wilson said: "You must not say anything about that, for it will ruin Blaine and hurt the Republican party." The witness said that he led them to believe that he knew all about it, when he really knew nothing, only what he had just heard them say. The witness knew nothing whatever, of his own knowledge, about Blaine's connection with these bonds. He saw Wilson after he testified here, and as ked him to explain what he meant by saying to the witness in New York that if would ruin Blaine if this story got out. Wilson said that he only meant that if such a story was told and talked about it would become a scandal, and ruin Blaine, whether it was true or not. The witness repeated that he had no knowledge whatever of any connection Mr. Blaine had with the bonds referred to.

Biaine had with the bonds referred to.

of New York, testified that he was a contractor on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Road in 1870. He was to receive bonds as a compensation for his services, but sold his contract to Warren Fisher, who agreed to vay him \$3,000 in bonds and \$105,000 in stock. The witness sold the bonds and found that the stock was worthess. He traded some of the bonds for land, and some he loaned to a friend. The witness knows nothing whatever of seventy-five bonds of that road going into the Union Pacific Company's hands. He never heard of it till he read recently, in the papers, and knows nothing of Mr. Biaine's connection with them. The witness heard that the bonds were selling for from 60 to 70. In 1871 he tried to sell his for that, but could not do it. He would not have taken less than 30 to 40 for them any time while he owned them.

Boston, Mass., May 29.—The following letter explains itself:
Boston, May 29, 1876.—The Hon. James G. Blatas—My Dean Sin: I have road the charges against you in the New York Sin of Saturday concerning the North Pacific matter, and also your reported remarks in regard therefo. It is due to you that I should say that I considered that your action in the matter was simply from a disposition to do a friendly act; that you had no pecuniary interest whatever in the transaction, and it was fully understood by the parties in interest that on no account would you become personally interested in the North Pacific shares. Your conduct was perfectly fair and honorable, and I am surprised that any one can see anything in it to compiain of or criticise. As the whole transaction literally ended without accomplishing anything, and as the party proposing to sell the North Pacific interest never delivered it, and those advancing money received it back again with interest without the slightest deduction by you for commissions or expenses, it seems to me very absurd to make any reference to it. I shall give this letter to the public, as I think such a statement is due you from myself. Respectfully yours. Elisina Arkins.

Boston, Mass., May 29.—The Herald will pub-

myself. Respectfully yours. Elisita ATKINS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—The Herald will publish to-morrow an interview with a prominent lawyer of this city (name not given) who acted as the attorney of the creditors of Warren Fisher, fr., contractor for building the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad. In their investigation to discover what became of \$1,000,000 of bonds and securities said to have been given to Fisher, this attorney says Fisher testified that he used the Hon. & G. Blaine \$130,000 for no consideration whatever. says, were selling at 50, whereas Scott stated he id 80 as an investment. The attorney also notes that Blaine had initiante relations the Caldwell and Fisher, Jr. The Herald Sectionally: "Blaines, Computing her

LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
THE CHRONIC DISTEMPER.
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 29.—The Republican State Convention for the purpose of electing telegates to the Cincinnati Convention will meet in this city to-morrow. There are two ets of delegates present from nearly every parish in the State except Orleans, which fact may lead to a bolt and the holding of two Con-rentions. This muddle, for which Marshal rentions. This muddle, for which Marshal Packard is responsible, arises from the Parish Central Committees appointing delegates instead of calling parish conventions to elect, and Conventions being finally held without a formal call. A compromise is talked of whereby all contesting delegations will be allowed a half vote. It is intended to send the delegation to the National Convention uninstructed, but an effort will be made by Pinchback, with a good show of success, to instruct the delegates for Morton. Candidates for the four delegates—at-large are Gov. Kellogg, Marshal Packard, and Messrs. Pinchback and Lewis, the two latter tolored.

TWO MEN WHO KNOW A GREAT DEAT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28.—Three men who know more about the crooked-whisky business In Milwaukee than all the rest of us put togethar have just been summoned by telegraph by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, to appear in Washington immediately as witnesses before the Investigating Committee. They are Wirth, Sam Rindskopf, and S. J. Conklin. Wirth and Rindskopf have both given some unimportant testimony in some of the whisky cases before Judge Dyer; but the true inwardness of the business was not reached, as it will be now if

is known here as "the Prince," and has a very important and interesting history, not only as a manufacturer of crooked whisky, in company with his brothers, but as a prominent politician who has had something to do with the management of both political parties in this State at the same time. Sam was a very ardent Republican all through the War, but in 1872 he got mad at the Republicans for enacting the Liquor law, and took a flop over to the side of the Reformers, was President of what was known as the "Liquor League," and probably did more to elect Taylor over Washburn than any other man in the State. One year ago last fall "the Prince" was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district; but his nomination caused such a formidable opposition in his own party that he was forced to resign as a candidate, and the Hou. W. P. Lynde was substituted in his place. Rimiskopf was indicted, tried, found guity, fined, and imprisoned one day in the Park Hotel, at Madison, for his complicity with the crookedness that developed itself at the Middleton distillery. Sam was fined \$5,000 for that affair, and his relations to several distinguished citizens have given rise to several veractions and uncomfortable reports. Mr. Mann, Matt H. Carpenter, Commissioner Douglass, and several other persons of less note, are accused of interesting themselves if Nam's behalf in this case. It is even ruswood that Jadge Hopkins allowed the guality of his mercy to be strained, and manufacturer of crooked whisky, in company

RIDING TWO HORSES.

fund to carry on the Republican campaign, is a good deal of a fellow; and the way he did it ought to be made known at the Centennial Exhibition, just to open the eyes of the Old-World fogies as to the elasticity and possibilities of our free institutions. Sam can give the Committee a great deal of useful information, not only in regard to running crooked mashes in a distillery, but in managing a political campaign as well: and all they have to do is to ask him the proper questions.

MR. s. J. CONKLIN

Is another admirable witness. He knows a heap, and is willing to tell all he knows. His eight months' exile under the inhospitable sky of Canada has made him love his native land all the better, and he declares that he is ready to unbosom himself, even if it does "hart the party." His knowledge of affairs at New Orleans and Cincinnati is full and complete, and, if the right trail is struck by the Committee, some of the guilty will not escape.

Conklin and Rindskopf have both been active Conkiln and Rindskopf have both been active politicians all their lives; both are shrewd, sharp, clever, insinuating, and self-poised,—the former a natural-born Yankee, with all the tact and enterprise of that traditional character, while the latter is a Jew, and possesses all the notable characterfsites of that remarkable historical race. It is not surprising, therefore, when two such bold fellows put their heads together to manipulate cancuses and conventions, than inexperienced and unsophisticated mortals have little show. They are a couple of specimens evolved by the workings of our political system, that George William Curtis and the editor of the Nation will find very interesting to examine in connection with Civil-Service Keform.

TILDEN.

OPPOSITION TO HIS CANDIDATURE.
Correspondence of the New York Express.
ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—Ever since the Utica Convention the feeling has gained ground among representative Democrats throughout the State that a mistake had been made at that Convention in even suggesting that Gov. Tilden's name should be presented in the National Convention as the choice of New York for the Presidential nomination. That feeling has grown so strong in all directions, and the more especially as many over-zealous admirers of the Governor have falsely assumed that the delegates were instructed for him, that the leaders of the party have resolved to speak their sentiments in reference to the subject freely, frankly,

ments in reference to the subject freely, frankly, and emphatically.

Instead of enthusiasm, the candidature of Gov. Tilden has awakened throughout the entire State only gloomy foreboding and animosity. No party can go into a contest with any hope of victory in such a condition of dissatisfaction and demoralization. The operations of the "machine," which was set in motion months before the Utica gathering, did not cease after the Convention had concluded its deliberations, but continued to be run, changing its location, however, from Albany to Washington. Many of the best Democrats in the State became utterly disgusted. The strongest protests against this style of "machine" candidacy came from interior Democrats, but it is only fair to say, their sentiments were re-echoed by the better element of the party in the City of New York. It was so apparent as to be remarked on all sides that Gov. Tilden had determined that all action must tend one way and be submissive to a preconceived programme. In fact, the majority of the delegates to Utica were fore-doomed to be idle, superfusous instruments in the hands of a few wirepullers whom they could not reach, and to whom it was useless to protest or offer any resistance.

the hands of a few wirepuliers whom they could not reach, and to whom it was useless to protect or offer any resistance.

The opposition among the better portion of the party to this sort of a ring dictation found vent in Albany to-night, when a number of leading Democrats of the interior chanced to meet here. It was a subject of remark that not a single Tammany Democrat was in the conference, not but that their sympathies are entirely with the movement, but or bemocrat was in the conference, not is sympathies are entirely with the move

the State.

So many leading men of the party finding themselves together in Albany, some in attendance upon the Court of Appeals, and others on business, they decided to hold a consultation at the residence or Judge Amasa J. Parker, to consider what measures should be adopted to save the party from defeat in this State, and to talk over the Presidential question. Among those present were Erastas Corning, of Albany; the Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Canal Commissioner Wairath; Judge Allen, of the Court of Appeals; Judge Danforth, of Schoharie; State Treasurer Charles N. Ross, Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, Judge Amasa J. Parker, ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, ex-Lieut-Gov. Allen C. Beach, and many others of equal prominence in State and national politics—some forty in all.

A comparison of views demonstrated the fact that every one present regarded the nomination of Gov. Tilden for the Presidency as the most unfertunate thing that could happen to the party, and as likely to disrupt the organization not only in this State but throughout the Union. Even if elected they believed he would make no Democratic President, but would do at Washington just what he has been trying to do here—build up a personal party, including among its leaders about as many Republicans as Democrats, and few, if any, of the latter of our representative men.

The Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn stated that he had spent some days recently at Washington, and during his stay there he had been asked by many prominent Southern and Western representatives and citizens what his views were in regard to the best nomination at the views were in regard to the best nomination that told his Southern and Western friends that New York did not lay any claim to the Presidential nomination at this time. But if they thought

own free will, then he could assure them of his conviction that Gov. Tilden was not the man they would select, since his nomination would certainly impair the chances of a Democratic victory in New York, and would in all probability insure the party's defeat. Neither had he stated to them who at the tought could carry the State of New York, although he believed that it could be carried by Horatio Seymour or Chief-Justice Church, should either of those gentlemen be chosen by the Convention.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman said he was pleased to find that Mr. Pruyn was in perfect accord with Gov. Tilden on at least one point. Mr. Pruyn had given it as his opinion that Chief-Justice Church could carry the State of New York, and he begged to read an extract which had just met his eye, from the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, held in New York city in 1808. It was the speech of Gov. Tilden made in that convention on the occasion of the nomination by him of Chief-Justice Church as the Democracic candidate in that year. Judge Parker said that there appeared to be one sentiment entertained in common by all present tonight, which was that at this important crisis in the attains of the nation, it is the duty of all-good Democratis who desire the union of the party in this State, and its success in the nation, to use their best efforts to place the true facts of the situation in New York before their fellow-Democratis in ther States of the Union, so that the threatened danger of the disruption of the Democracy of New York States of the Union, so that the threatened danger of the disruption of the Democracy of New York, and the consequent loss of the State and the nation, might be averted.

States of the Union, so that the threatened danger of the disruption of the Democracy of New York, and the consequent loss of the State and the nation, might be averted.

THE HON. D. C. LITTLEJOHN

said he was certain that some steps ought to be taken to place the true situation in the State of New York before the Convention and the country in justice to other delegations and to the party. This is not a time to risk success, so necessary to the future prosperity and happiness of the country, by any half way or hesitating policy, and as a delegate to St. Louis he did not hesitate to avow his opposition to Mr. Tilden's nomination, believing that it would lose us the State and the nation.

Gov. Hoffman inquired what course the New delegates opposed to Mr. Tilden would pursue in the Convention.

Ex-Speaker Littlejohn—The gentleman may rest assured that the minority of the delegation will render a good report of themselves at St. Louis. He declared his intention to insist that at the proper time some one of the minority shall rise in the Convention and explain that the 35 votes cast for Mr. Tilden by this State are cast only on companison, and protest against the Convention being misled into the supposition that the delegation or the State is really united in his support. He held that this statement could be made in order at the proper time; and aithough he should prefer its being done by some other delegate, yet if no one class offered he would of it himself.

Cries of "That's talking business!" "That's practical work!"

After further conversation on the prospects and policy of the party, the company broke up with an understanding that another meeting shall be held after the Cincinnati nomination has been made, so that a more defanite plan of action at St. Louis may be arranged.

Erastus Corning has already engaged a large suite of rooms at the Lindell House, St. Louis.

Reporter—What is your opinion of the policy of presenting and unging a candidate from this State upon the Convention at St. Louis."

Mr. C.—I pres

name of Samuel 3. Aluch, they will no settley said.

R.—What is your opinion of Mr. Tilden's real strength in the State of New York?

Mr. C.—He is far from being strong with the people. Whatever strength he has has been obtained through his patronage as Governor. He is not strong with the people at large, and with his efforts to build up a personal party he has positively lost strength since his election with the Democratic masses.

lost strength since his election with the Democratic masses.

R.—Do you not think he can make available for the Presidency the strength which he obtained from the Liberals and Independents in his election for Governor in 1874?

Mr. C.—My belief is that the Liberal vote has gone back solidly to the Republican party; that the independent vote is an unknown quantity, represented at the recent Fith Avenue Conference. The Republican party is organized and compact for a square fight.

R.—Have you any doubt that Mr. Tilden will source fight.

R.—Have you any doubt that Mr. Tilden will carry this State should be be nominated for President at St. Louis.

Mr. C.—The inference seems to me inevitable, that not being able to command the cordial support of his own party or to gain strength from any other sources, he will not be able to carry this State, and that his nomination would endanger the whole ticket.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PARE.
SPRINGPERD, III., May 20.—The State Register to-day publishes the following:

Heatquarters Demogratic State Central Connittees. Springfield, Ill, May 29, 1879.—
Delegates and others attending the Demogratic State Convention at Springfield June 22, 1870, can procure sound-trip tickets at one and one-fifth fare from stations on the following named railroads: Chicago & Alton Railroad, Toledo, Wabash & Western, Illinois Central Railroad, Ohlo & Mississippi Railroad, Gilman, Cinton & Springfield Railroad, Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, Reckford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, Peoria, Pekin & Rock Island Railroad, Tickets over the above lines will be on sale beginning June 21. The Rockford & Rock Island will run through sleepers to Springfield from Rock Island. Persons desiring to avail themselves of the above reduced rates on this occasion must be careful to procure round-trip lickets at their respective stations before starting.

Secretary State Central Committee.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Triburs. a-day publishes the following:

Secretary State Central Committee.
ALEXANDER COUNTY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Carro, Ill., May 29.—The delegates named to day by the Alexander Democratic Convention to to State Convention are Judge W. H. Green and Fredine Bross. Delegates to the Congressional Covention were instructed to use all honorable effor to secure the renomination of the Hon. Willia Hartzell.

Hartzell.

10WA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Des Moixes, May 20.—it is now quite certain that the State Republican Conyention, which meets here Wednesday, will elect straight Blaine delegates to the National Convention. Contrary to the expressed opinion of the State press a few weeks ago, an effort is now being made to instruct the delegates; but it probably will not be done.

DECORATION DAY.

CHICAGO.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.
To-day will be observed as Decoration Day at most of the cemeteries. At Rosehill addresses will be made by the Revs. C. G. Trusdell and E. N. Packard, and the decoration exercises will be par-ticipated in by the Ransom, Thomas, and Evansrackard, and the decoration exercises will be participated in by the Ransom, Thomas, and Evanston Posts G. A. R., and four companies of the First Regiment. Trains leave the Northwestern depot at 7:30, 10:30, and 1 o'clock. At Oakwood the exercises will be under the direction of the ladies of the Soldiers' Home, and Whittier and Hilliard Posts G. A. R. Besides the unveiling of a soldiers' monument, addresses will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. C. E. Cheney and T. B. Bryan. The train leaves the Illinois Central Depot at 12:10. At Graceland the exercises will be under the direction of Wymans and Lyons Posts, and the veterans of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. The orators will be under the veterans of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. The orators will be the Rev. Robert Collyer, Capt. Arthur Erbe, and Capt. William Vocke. At Calvary the exercises will be conducted by the Regimels Post and the Second Regiment. There will be addresses by E. B. Sherman and others. The trains are the same as to Roschill.

The Post-Office and postal stations will close at 12 o'clock noon for the day. Two deliveries of mall by the carriers will be made from the main office and North and West Division Stations to the respective business districts served therefrom, and one outside. Two collections of mail will be made in the unsiness portion of the city, and one outside. The afternoon mails will close at 12 o'clock noon.

Evening mails as usual.

The afternoon mails will close at 12 o'clock noon. Evening mails as usual. On the upper floor of the building at the north-west corner of LaSaile and Adams streets quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were engaged all lay yesteday in making bouquets and wreaths wherewith to decornie the soldiers' graves to-day. wherewith to decorate the soldiers' graves to-day The wreaths, crosses, etc., are made of evergreen among which flowers are tastefully placed. The contributions from this place are in charge of Rar som Post G. A. R., and go to Rosehill, when claborate preparations have been made for the cere emonies which will take place within its precincts

ELSEWHERE.

MORRIS, 11.1.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Monnis, Ill., May 20.—To-morrow is to be generally observed as the day for decorating the soldiers graves by this community. Quite an effort has been made on the part of some to have the cereonles postponed until next Sabbath, thinking tha

has been made on the part of some to have the ceremonies postponed until next Sabbath, thinking that by so doing it will not interfere with other business, and a larger attendance can be procured; but the better class of the community are opposed to any such change, and most of the business houses will be closed. The public schools will adjourn for the day, and all the children be taken to the cemetery in carriages provided for them. The orator of the day will be capt. Charles A. Hill, of Joliet.

These who prefer to decorate on next Sabbath, instead of the 30th, have refused to unite with the others, and it appears as though there will be this year two days for the decoration of the graves.

SPRINGFIELD.

Spraid Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sprain Fisher, Ill., May 29.—Decoration Day will be very generally observed in Springfield tomorrow. The Mayor has issued a proclamation inviting the suspension of business. The public buildings and courts will be closed and business generally suspended. The militia companies of this and adjoining counties will join the Grand Army of the Republic. Gov. John M. Palmer will deliver the oration. Aside from the public ceremonies, the National-Lincoln Monument at Oak Ridge veil be decorated be the Ladies Lincoln Memorial Association. The resident newspaper correspondents will unite in decorating the grave at Ook Ridge Cemetery of the late Gen. E. B. Harlan, in his lifetime correspondent of The Chicago.

respondents will unite in decorating the grave a Ook Ridge Cemetery of the late Gen. E. B. Har lan, in his lifetime correspondent of The Chicago Thibune at Springfield.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, III., May 29.—Great preparations are being made to decorate the life. being made to decorate the soldiers graves to-morrow. One of the members of the G. A. R. died this afternoon from disease caused through a gunshot wound. His funeral will be held to-mor-row, and will form part of the procession. It will add much to the impressiveness of the scene. The Catholics will celebrate by themselves to-morrow.

Catholics will celebrate by themselves to-morrow.

Decature Special Dispatch to The Tribune** The Country of the city schools, the Circuit Court, and the citzens generally, will join in the impressive ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves. Gov. Palmer and others are expected to deliver addresses.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune Special Dispatch to The Tribune** Madison, Wis., May 29.—Abundant preparations have been made for the observance of Decoration Day to-morrow, with an oration by Burr W. Jones and a poem by C. N. Gregory, both young lawyers, and flowers strewn by forty school children.

Indianapolis Ind., May 29.—Decoration Day will not be generally observed. The German Veteran Association will parade to Crown Hill National Cemetery, and an address will be delivered by Gen. John Coburn.

CAIRO.

by Gen. John Coburn.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Caino, Ill., May 29.—The decoration of the soldiers' graves at the Mound City National Cemetery will take place to-morrow,

FIRES.

THE MIDLAND CALAMITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., May 29.—The fire that visited Midland on Saturday night was the most destructive ever known in the history of that village. An area of 10 acres, in the business centre of the town, was swept clean, including two leading-hotels, several stores, and twenty dwellings, besides the Presbyterian Church, Odd-Fellows, and Masonic Halls. Following is a statement of losses and insurance: A. Findlater, International Hotel, loss \$15,000, insurance \$3,500; E. J. Medlers, St. Nicholas House, loss \$9,500, Insurance \$3,400; William Harris, merchant, \$11,700, insurance \$6,500; Reardon Bros., loss \$13,500, insurance \$7,500; A. Hickling, \$3,000, insurance \$2,600; A. D. Salisbury, \$2,000, insurance \$1,000; J. R. Jones, \$4,200, insurance \$1,000; A. D. Salisbury, \$2,000, insurance \$1,000; All algaregating about \$80,000. Insurance companies held risks as follows: Phoenix of Hartford, \$7,000; Home of New York, \$3,500; Niagara, \$1,000; Manhattan, \$2,800; New York \$2,000; German-American of Erie, Pa., \$2,100; Farmers' and Drovers' of Lonisville, Ky., \$3,000; Northwestern National of Milwankee, \$1,500; Paterson, N. J., \$4,000; Amazon of Cincinnati, \$4,000; Home of Texas, \$1,000; Standard of New York, \$1,000; Lancaster of Erie, Pa., \$500; Globe of Chicago, \$1,100. In addition there is a limited amount of insurance in companies represented by Saginaw agencies sufficient to swell the total of insurance to the neighborhood of \$40,000. The event has cast a gloom over the entire community, a large number of citizens being reduced from competency to beggary. THE MIDLAND CALAMITY.

AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., May 29.—Early this morning a fire broke out in Henry Wickerman's house, on the west corporation line of the Village of Wenona, and it was soon destroyed. The house was unoccupied, repairs (made necessary by a fire which occurred some weeks since) being in progress. The loss is about \$1,200; insured for \$600. AGAIN.

AT ST. LOUIS. St. Lours, May 29.—The mechanics' planing mill, a co-operadve concern on Salisbury street, between Main and Second, barned to-night. Loss estimated, \$25.000; insurance, \$15,000, but the names of the companies cannot be obtained to-night.

AT BROOKVILLE, IND. CINCINATI, May 29.—The Commercial's Brook-ville, Ind., special says the Otewart Paper Com-pany's mill burned to-night. Mill and engine rooms are a total loss. The ware-room was saved. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$30,000, in Cincinnati

IN BROOKLYN, N. Y. New YORK, May 29.—Loomis' molding and planing mills, in South Brooklyn, were burned yesterday. The loss is \$40,000.

FOREIGN.

Little Change in the Political Situation in Europe.

The Turkish Sultan Again Protests Against Foreign Intervention.

Russian Journals Declare that the Berlin Programme Will Be Enforced.

The Surrender of Winslow Now Confidently Counted On.

Mining and Other Slippery Schemes Will Be Investigated by Parliament.

TURKEY.

PARIS, May 29.—The Duc de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, declared that the Government was confident that the good undertanding which was necessary for the peace of the world would be established everywhere.
TURKISH NAVAL PRACTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—A Turkish squadron is about to sail for the Grecian Archipelago for

A PROPOSITION. Paris, May 29, -Persons here maintain that if rants, sing 20.—Persons here maintain that if the united Powers asked Turkey to cede Herzego-vina to Montenegro and Bosnia to Servia, charging to the new principalities their quota of the Turkish debt and settling the internal condition of these provinces in a manner meriting general confidence, Turkey would not hesitate to agree.

Turkey would not hesitate to agree.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 29.—Thursday and Friday last, Admiral Stewart, Comptroller of the Navy, and Barnes, Surveyor of the Dock-Yards, made an elaborate investigation of the work in hand at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard with a view of ascertaining the time and money required to prepare for sea the stime and money required to prepare for sea the variety of the standard of the work in the steamer Reserve. This visit considerably strengthens the impression prevailing at Portsmouth that the Government purposes taking a bold position respecting the Eastern question.

ENGLISH OPINION. ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, May 29.—The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech at the laying of the foundation of the new City Liberal Club-House, stated that the situation of foreign relations in the East was grave. Earl Granville said he believed that there was some unnecessary slarm.

Earl Granville said he believed that there was some unnecessary slarm.

WILL NOT TOLERATE INTERVENTION.

LONDON, May 29.—The Slandard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte has Instructed its Ambassador to Austria, who is at Pesth, to remonstrate against the expected official communication of the Berlin memorandum, as Turkey would be obliged to totally decline its proposals. The Porte instructs the Ambassador to declare that the intervention of friendly Powers is thoroughly inadmissable. The Porte cites several reasons why the proposals.

the intervention of friendly Powers is thoroughly inadmissable. The Porte cites several reasons why the propositions cannot be admitted, the principal of which are that a two months' armistice would only revive the activity of the insurgents who are now disheartened by defeat, and that the sovereign rights of the Sultan includes free action with regard to the disposition of his/army, and the Sultan could never submit to such an interference with these rights as would prohibit him from moving theorem with the series of the sultan could never submit to such an interference with these rights as would prohibit him from moving theorem with the considered necessary.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

LONDON, May 2D.—The Berlin Correspondent of the Times summarizes the latest utterances of the Russian press as follows: The St. Petersburg Herald deciares the Berlin programme will be fulfilled, and serious measures adopted despite the opposition of Great Britain.

The Ruski Mir ridicules the idea that Russia and Austria will confinue agreed upon Eastern affairs, and says it is understood that Austria, at the meeting of the Ambassadors in Pesth, failed to obtain such modifications of the Berlin programme as might have rendered the scheme more acceptable to the English.

UNRELIABLE. UNRELIABLE.

A telegram to the Times from Pesth reports that Turkey has presented a note in London protesting against the proposed armistice, but no such note has been recognized here, the Turkish Ambassador confining himself to general remarks about the difficulty for Turkey to go further than she has already gone.

LATEST.

LONDON, May 30-5 a. m.—The Daily News
correspondent at Berlin says dispatches from several points agree that the intervention of Servia is nininent. A dispatch from Pesth says Prince Milan is pre-A dispatch from Pesth says Prince Milan is preparing an address to the insurgents.

A special to the Daily News, from Pesth, says:

The Bulgarian insurrection is spreading. The insurgents are besigning Silvano and Avra. Six hundred men have revolted near Varna.

A Berlin dispatch to the Post reports that Russia has ordered four more gun-boats to Besitka Bay, and placed them at the disposal of Gen. Ignahier, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE—A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE BITCATION.

THE STUATION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Berein, May 10.—The Salonica murder gives rise to deep musings. If such an outrage can occur in a semi-Europeanized town, at a port and a commercial emportant of the first importance, the life and property of the Franks, it is thought, cannot be very safe in any part of Turkey. The apprehensions awakened by this consideration are accurated by

cur in a semi-Europeanized town, at a port and a commercial emporitin of the first importance, the life and property of the Franks, it is thought, cannot be very safe in any part of Turkey. The apprehensions awakened by this consideration are aggravated by the notable circumstance that the perpetrators of the brutal deed are a small almority at Salonica, there being only 10,000 Mohammedans in the town, against 40,000 Jews and 30,000 Greeks. Indeed, for such a daring deed to have been possible in a place so little Turkish in itself, and so easily accessible to Earopean interference, is a proof that the ruling race of the Ottoman Empire must have been powerfully excited by the events of the last few mouths. The measures of the German Government will probably reflect the serious impression produced by the incident.

The Berlin Conference will often to-morrow or the day after. As far as can be ascertained, Count Andrassy will not entertain any Russian propositions touching an Austrian occupation of Bosnia, unless authorized to take the step with the consent and at the joint expense of all the signatory Powers. It is also expected he will endeavor to obtain the active co-operation of some other Power in the military part of the proceedings, although this may not be considered a sine quit non, if the joint approval of the Treaty States can be secured. As Russia wishes to send the Austrians into Bosnia the self-till the formation of something like another was a selavoric bias, one must admit that the the sest that could be but of to Count Andrassy are the least that could be but of the Count and the following passages from a Russian intentions seem to be pretty funkly explained in the following passages from a few facilities wish to reinforce the Sclave element by Tarkish anneanitions,—a measure which, moreover, might not be altogether approved by powerful neighbors. On the other hand, fresh additions to the South Sclaves, the Germans rule in the western, while the Magyars govern the estern part of the Monarchy. Neith lure."
Delightfully candid. With the light afforded by Delightfully candid. With the light afforded by this article there remains nothing to explain in the Russian doings in Turkey, with Servia and Montenegro permitted to make war against the Sultan and the Sultan prevented from making reprisals. Thanks, too, to what the Warsaw paper is allowed to avow about the reason advising the momentary maintenance of peace, the language dictated to St. Petersburg organs requires no longer any particular segacity to interpret.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE BMMA MINE BUSINESS.

LONDON, May 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to the question whether the Govern-ment intended to ask the law officers of the Crown for an opinion agarding the propriety of institut-ing criminal proceedings against certain British subjects implicated in the Euma Mine matter, Disraeli said that the proceedings of the American House of Representatives in the case were not yet. House of Representatives in the case were not yet before him in such an authoritative manner as to justify him in asking the grave step desired. Mr. Callon, the questioner, then gave notice that he

would at an early date move for a committee to investigate the Emma Mine, the Lisbon tramways, and other kindred undertakings.

and other kindred undertakings.

London, May 20.—A firm of brokers to-day. Their liabilities are believed to heavy. heavy. Settlement day is awaited with some apprehen-London, May 29.—The brokers whose failure was reported this morning are Messrs. Cummins & Chinnery. Liabilities about £20,000.

WINSLOW WILL COME HOME.

The British Government doubtless intends to surronder Winslow to the United States, and it only difficulty is to find the means of doing so gracefully. Members of Parliament and all parties agree as to the justness of the surrender.

THE ORIENT. NEWS FROM CHINA BY THE GAELIC. Shanghai, May 3.—Grossvenor and Babber were received at Yunnan with much ceremony. Several days were devoted to festivity. Some of the work

done was to overlook the reports of proceedings already nearly completed by the Chinese officials under Si Hang Chang. The question is asked why they were sent if nothing more was expected of an unfriendly attitude toward the Government.

The Gingal and bow and arrow troops of Fukien
Province are to be disbanded and foreign armed

soldiers substituted.

Fifteen cities are reported in open rebellion in the Province of Hupeh.

A Chinese domestic in Shanghai has been sentenced to decapitation for a rape on a little En-

A Conness consession in Sanagam has been sentenced to decapitation for a rape on a little English girl.

A Western Army-General, Tso, is suffering repeated disasters. Frince Kung is seriously ill, said to be in consequence of these and other embarrassments of the Government.

A singular panic was produced in numerous cities by the cutting off of the tails of great numbers of the populace. This is evidently the work of an organized band, which, mixing in crowds at night, find no difficulty in performing the operation. The low class of Chinese, however, attribute it to supernatural agency. The real purpose is unknown. Same believe it to have a political bearing, others merely a device of ingenious speculators in human hair. The effect is becoming serious with the ignorant part of the community.

A Consul-General is to be sent to Japan.

The pirates of the steamship Felican have been arrested, and \$12,000 of \$25,000 plunder, recovered.

red. The case of the German ship Anna will probably The case of the German ship Anna will probably be settled without violence. The Chinese Government has yielded to two of the three demands of the German Minister, and inflicted punishment by executing the pirates, degrading the Mandarins in the vicinity of the place where the scizure and murders occurred, and burning down two villages where the plundered cargo was concealed. The third demand of the German Envoy relates only to indemnity, and will probably be settled without difficulty.

JAPAN.

Yokohama, May 11.—Notwithstanding the reports of the United States co-operating with Germany and other Fowers in forcing a Chinese settlement of the Anna affair, no instructions to join the tilied feet have been received by Admiral Reyalds, now in Yokohama. The Tennessee is at present the only available ship in the Eastern seas, and, if she is withheld, active co-operation cannot be intended.

intended. Japanese Consulate is to be established in Londen.

The streets of the ancient Capital, Kiolo, were lighted with gas for the first time this month.

Dubousquet, French attache at Genro, is married to the daughter of a former Dafmio, Kuroda, the first Instance of an alliance between a foreigner and Japanese of the higher class.

The United States ship Saco was repaired and resumed her veyage to San Francisco May 6.

Attention has been attracted to American missionary preaching in the interior in defance of the Government prohabition.

The wreck of the Pacific Mail ship America, burned in Yokohama harbor four years ago, was

The wreck of the Pacific Mail ship America, burned in Yokohama harbor four years ago, was raised and towed ashore. She will be broken up. The tea business for the season opened with unnatural activity. While prices in America are known to be much lower than those of last year, the prices given here by competing purchasers are higher.

The Tokasima coal-mine, near Nagasaki, is now yielding an average of 700 tons daily.

The French steamship Nil, wrecked near Yokohama two years ago, is to be raised by the Japanese. The steamship sailed May 3 from Yokohama two years ago, is to be raised by the Japanese. The steamship sailed May 3 from Yokohama two parts ago, is to be raised by the Japanese.

The port of Uyeno, in Yedo, was publicly opened May 9 in the presence of members of the In-

and May 9 in the presence of members of the Imperial family. The Mikado privately visited the grounds previous to the opening, with members of the Diplomatic Corps as guests.

The Mikado starts on a tour through the northern provinces June 2. He will be accompanied by several Cabinet officers, and a large public suite numbering 136. numbering 136.

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, May 30-5 a. m.—The Daily News Alexandria, Egypt, special says the fate of the Egyptian army in Abyssinia is exciting much com-ment. The war has doubtless been finished. About 8,000 soldiers have arrived at Sucz. These with others now on the way there and awaiting embarkment at Wassowah, in all about 15,000, are said to be all that may be expected. This leaves about 15,000 unaccounted for Several thousand were doubless killed in battle, and the remainder are unable to leave because of wounds. The battle of November lastawas one of annihilation. Of one regiment numbering 600 only eight returns to Egypt.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 29. - The machine-factory of the reenal at Carthagena has been burned.

THE NUNCIO WITHDRAWS.

SAN SABASTIAN, May 29.—The Imparcial says ardina Simooni, the Papal Nuncio, has received eave of absence.

DIED.

Paris, May 29.—Senator Bertrand, Bonapartist,

BLECTION ANNULLED. VERSAILLES, May 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 298 to 198, declared null and void the election of Prince Lucingo, consin of the Comte de Chambord, because he has forfeited his nationality by serving in the Austrian army.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODISTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—Bishop Ames presided at the morning session of the Conference. Majority and minority reports of the Committee on the State of the Church were taken up, the question of mixed Conferences, or a division of Conferences on the color line in the South, being

Conferences on the color line in the South, being the point under discussion. The majority report recommended that the question of division into white and black be left to the Conferences interested, and the minority recommended that no new annual conferences should be organized, or new conference lines established, because of any difference existing between persons of African and Anglo-Saxon origin.

After a long discussion the majority report was adopted with amendments. As amended it provides that whenever it shall be requested by a majority of the white and colored members of any Conference that such Conferences, it is the opinion of this Conference that such division should be made, and the Bishop of the district is authorized to carry such request into effect. The provision applies to all Conferences without regard to geographical position.

On motion of Dr. Fuller, a resolution was adopt.

on motion of Dr. Fuller, a resolution was adopted providing for a division of the Georgia and Alabama Conferences into two Conferences each, in accordance with the unanimous request from these

conferences who the unanimous request from these Conferences.

Report No. 6, on the Book Concern, was considered and adopted. It provides that all newspapers now published by suntority of this General Conference be continued; that the Pittsburg Christian Advocate be published by the New York Book Agents, under control of the Book Committee; that the Pacific Christian Advocate be paid \$2,500 by the New York agents, to relieve it of its present necessities, and \$500 per annum for the continuance of the paper during the next quadrennium, and in case it cannot be sustained with said amounts, that it be discontinued; that \$2,000 per annum be paid by the Western Book Agents to the Methodist Advocate, at Atlanta, and should such sum be insufficient to sustain it, that it be discontinued.

Report No. 8 of the Committee on Book Concern.

Report No. 8 of the Committee on Book Concern was considered, amended, and adopted. Under this report the matier of establishing a book depository at New Orleans was referred to the New York Book Agents, with directions to make such arrangements for the sale of books in New Orleans as they may deem advisable. The New York agents are also instructed to publish a weekly Sunday-school and missionary paper, under the management of the Sunday-School Department and Missionary Secretaries, and \$10,000 from the Missionary Secretaries, and \$10,000 from the Missionary School Journal shall be published monthly, as at present, and that the normal class and Missionary Advocate be discontinued.

Report No. 1, from the Committee on Lay Delegates, was taken up. Dr. Buckley, of New York, East, proposed a substitute for the report to the effect that

WHEREAS, The introduction of lay representa-WHEREAS, The introduction of lay representa-tion in annual Conferences is an important ques-tion, but no plans as yet presented are practicable, therefore the Board of Bishops be authorized to appoint a Commission of ministers and laymen to consider the matter of lay representation in an-nual Conferences and to report a plan to the next General Convention if the Commission shall deem the same advisable.

The substitute of Dr. Buckley was adopted—yeas 180, nays 63.

Report No. 13, from the—Committee on Mis-sions, recommending that the General Committee

Report No. 13, from the Committee on Missions, recommending that the General Committee on Missions and General Committee on Church Extension, which meet annually in New York and Philadelphia, shall consist of the same persons, to be appointed from the several Conference Districts, and that the expenses of said committee should be equitably divided, and pald from the Missionary Fund and Church Extension Fund, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on American Bible

Society was taken up. It states that the receipts of the Society for the last four years have been \$459,370 less than the preceding four, which is partly owing to financial defression, and partly to irresponsibility of the Auxiliary Societies. The report is to be amended by Indorsing the management and work of the American Bible Society, and recommending that subscriptions in its aid be taken up in Methodist Churches. Adopted as amended. The report of the Committee on Temperance, utterly opposing the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating deinks, and in favor of legal prohibition, and advising all members of the Church to abstain from use of tobacco as injurious to both soul and body, was adopted. The report also recommends Conferences not to pass candidates for the ministry who use tobacco. Adjourned.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS. NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

New York, May 20.—The Pressysterian General

Assembly to-day took up the report and resolutions of the Committee on Home Missions and

Sustentation. The first and second resolutions, in
regard to the sustentation scheme, were adopted;

also, the proposed rules for the guidance for the

Home Mission Board.

Home Mission Board.

A motion to adopt the report as a whole having been made, it was alleged that a part of the resolutions had been misunderstood by some members. It was then moved to recommit the report, and, after an animated debate, the motion was carried.

The reports of the Committees on Synodical Records, so far as made, recommend the approval of the records, though the writing and spelling of the records of the Synodical Conference on the records of the Synodical Conference on the seconds. the records of the Synods of Cincinnati were spoken of as open to criticism. All the reports were adopted.

the records of the Synods of Cincinnati were spoken of as open to criticism. All the reports were adouted.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence was read by Dr. Prime, who said that the Northern and Southern Churches were about to be united. Our overture, made on Friday last to the Southern Assembly, has been met in a spirit becoming gentlemen, and Christians. [Loud applause.] The resolution passed by the Southern Assembly, in Savannah, was read and received with applause. The Doctor then said the question was now settled. The days of separation. sorrow, and division are now past, and fraternal relations are again established.

Dr. Prime then read the Southern resolution, or one modeled on it, and said that the Committee recommended that some resolution declarative of the spirit in which this action was taken be adopted, to, show a disposition on our part to end all seeming hindrance to the friendly feeling of the Assembly. It explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and the deliverances of the Northern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Northern General Assembly, no of the historical bodies of which the present General Assembly is the successor, are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Southern General Assembly. The resolutions were received with loud applause.

Judge Strong then moved the adoption of the resolution, which was adopted by a standing vote, and amid great applause the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was adopted, and the Assembly took a recess.

After the recess the Assembly heard an address from Mrs. Hill, on the Society of Friends.

A report of the Ministerial Relief Fund was submitted, showing a reduction of 25 per cent in the amount given out. The deficiency in the past year was only \$700. The receipts of funds for current use during the last year exceeded those of the previous year \$734. The amount of funds for current use during the last year exceeded those of the previous year \$734. The amount of

was \$780.55, the whole of which has been expended.

The Rev. Dr. Adair, who presented the report, presented a paper placed in his hands by the Special Committee appointed at the last Assembly recommending that the Relief Committee be constituted a Board; that this Board be composed of twelve members, with the Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio members. He said \$100,000 was needed during the current year.

The report and recommendation was accepted, and the Committee on Theological Seminaries then made its report, showing that during the past year they had enjoyed very great success. It called attention to the importance of the deucation of young men to work among the German population. Several of the German seminaries had increased their facilities, and the report called attention to the Lincoln University and Biddle Seminary as institutions for the education of colored men for the ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Union Theological Seminary, in speaking on the report, complained that too many young men who were sent to seminaries were not adapted for the ministry. He believed that, as for as possible, these institutions should be made self-supporting.

Dr. Boardman moved that Trustees and Profes-

the piety of students. This was lost.

The report of the Committee was then adopted, and the business session then adjourned.

A Centennial praise-meeting was then held.

CHICAGO. At the meeting of the Methodist pastors yester-day morning the request of the Chicago District Camp-Meeting Association for the co-operation and indorsement of its enterprise, was discussed at length. Mr. T. C. Hoag spoke in behalf of the As-sociation. It was finally decided not to formally indorse the Association, but that the members about a trend and work by the procedure. should attend, and work in the meeting as far as possible. It was also decided to recommend to the Association that the superintendercy of the meet-Association that the superintendericy of the meeting be given to President Elder Jutkins, instead of Elder Boring. Another resolution was passed disapproving the running of Sunday trains to the camp-meeting, the vote standing nine to eight. A telegram was received from Dr. Edwards, who is in attendance at the General Conference of Baltimore, stating that the Conference, after a two days' debate of the Presiding Elderehip question, had decided not to indorse the elective plan, but agreed to let annual conferences determine the number of districts. The latter will not obtain, however, until after a future three-quarter vote of annual conferences, and a two-thirds vote of the General Conference.

aniual conferences, and a two-thirds vote of the General Conference.

The Presbyterian pastors opened their weekly conference with prayer by the Rev. S. H. Kellogg. After the usual routine business had been disposed of a general discussion was entered upon as to the best manner of refuting the unbelief of those indels who persist in thrusting their opinions and views upon others, and whether it really paid to argue with them at all. Opinions were also presented and discussed as to the best methods of rooting out the infidelity which is becoming so common among the young men. Dr. Patterson was expected to present a paper for discussion, but, owing to his mability to be present at the opening of the session, it was deemed advisable to postpone it till next week.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD. Privisiona, Pa., May 29.—The morning session of the Presbyterian Synod to-day was devoted to a discussion of means looking to the more perfect discussion of means looking to the more perfect organization of the Church, and the enlargement of memberships. Many of the delegates were heard on these points and listened to with close attention. In the afternoon a series of resolutions "avoring a union of the churches was read and adopted, and the report of the Committee on Finance was read and approved.

Richard McAllister was appointed Treasurer of the Synod, vice the Rey. Carlisie, resigned.

Sundays.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

Lake Forest, Ill., May 29.—It is announced here that at a meeting to be held at the First Presbyterian Church, of this place, on Wednesday evening, Messrs. Moody and Sankey will take part. The appearance of the latter is awaited with great interest. On Thursday evening Mr. Sankey will assist at the opening of Mr. Moody's church in Chicago.

ORDINATION. New York, May 29.—Oliver Dyer yesterday, in the Church of West Mount Vernon, was ordained minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Spainofish, May 20.—Fremont Frazee, of Clay County, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court

ST. Louis, May 29.—The extensive grocery house of Jackson, Pfauts & Douglass suspended this afternoon. Their liabilities are said to be \$400,000. Assets unknown. ternoon. Their liabilities are said to be \$400,000. Assets unknown.
Louisville, Ky., May 29.—Four serious business embarrassments were made known to-day in mercantile circles. The firms embarrassed are Anderson, Hamilton & Co., pork packers; Hamilton Bros., pork packers; Swaringen & Briggs, whisky dealers; and Krauth, Ferguson & Co., pork packers. The first three houses operated together in a measure, the embarrassment of Swraingen & Briggs being caused by endorsing for Hamilton Krauth. Ferguson & Co. dealt extensively in hogs and pork, and by the recent declination in prices lost heavily. To-day they made an assignment in favor of John Ferguson, Jr. The assets, it is thought, will cover the liabilities, which reach \$200,000. The papers of assignment state that there are \$250,000 worth of ments, etc., in Chicago, in John M. Ferguson's name, which do not belong to the firm, and should not be affected by its suspension.

Anderson, Hamilton & Co. say their embarrassed condition has been caused by the sudden depression in pork prices, which amounts to 25 per cent. A rise in prices would enable the firm to crawl out of their present trouble. The liabilities are not known. They have \$400,000 worth of hog products on hand.

Hamilton Bros. have been affected in the same

known. They have \$400,000 worth of hog products on hand.

Hamilton Bros. have been affected in the same way, and entertain some hope should pork prices go up. Liabilities not known. Their stock on hand is valued at \$3,000,000.

Rumor has it that the liabilities of Anderson, Hamilton & Co. and Hamilton Bros. exceed \$1,000,000. The firm is among the best and oldest in Kentucky. Swaringen & Briggs decline to furnish any statement at present concerning the liabilities and assets.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

New York, May 29.—Commodore Vanderbilt was seized with a sudden chill last evening, and his physicians remained with him during the night, which he passed in a very restless manner. This morning the Commodore was very low.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Decides that It Has Jurisdiction in the Belknap Case.

Thirty-seven in the Affirmative and Twenty-nine in the Negative.

Thursday Next the Day Fixed for Commencement of the Trial.

Over \$400,000 More Greenbacks Bodge from Circulation.

IMPEACHMENT.

JURISDICTION SET UP.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The Senate har lecaled, by a vote of 37 year to 29 nays, that it can exercise jurisdiction in the impeachment of William W. Belknap. An entire fortnight has been consumed in discussion of this question.
When the Senate, Saturday afternoon, decided that a vote should be taken to-day, those opposed to the exercise of jurisdiction were quite posed to the exercise of Junistration were quite confident or success,—so much so that Senator Morton broke his engagement to deliver the Decoration address at Wilmington, the Decoration address at Wilmington,
N. C., and remained here. Senator
Spencer's return from a visit to Alabama was hastened by telegram, and, when the session was opened to-day, both parties counted on a victory before adjournment. The Senate met at 10, and at once went into secret session. It is understood that Mr. Dawes delivered a very powerful argument in favor of jurisdiction, and that a number of other Senators had

A "PEW LAST WORDS TO SAY."

As the day advanced, the opponents of jurisdiction began to see that they were in a minority, and, about 5 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn.
This was voted down, and, after some skirmishing, a decisive vote was reached about 8:30. It
was as follows:

AGAINST JURISDIC Boutwell, Frelinghu Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Harvey, Christiancy, Howe, Clayton, Ingalls,

Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), West, Jones (Nev.), Windom—29,

Adleors and Barnum; absent, Anthony, Conover, Johnston, and Sharon.

It is officially Known
that arguments were presented by the following Senators: For Jurisdiction—By Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Kelly, Kennan, Key, McDonald, Marsey, Merring, Mitchell, Merrill of Vermont, Sargent, Sausburg, Sherman, Stevenson, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, and Wright. These arguments were all written, except those by Messrs. Cockrell, Davis, and Kelly. Against Jirisdiction—By Messrs. Allison, Booth, Boutwell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christianey, Conkling, Cragin, Raton, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Logan, McMillan, and Morton. It will be noticed that an anusually large number of Senators participated in the discussion, nearly all of them filing carefully-prepared arguments, which are to be published in the order in which they were delivered. Only two Democrats—Messrs. Eaton, and Jones of Florida—spoke and voted against jurisdiction. The Senate adopted, by a large majority, the resolution presented by Mr. Thurman on Friday stating the judgment of the Court on the question of jurisdiction, and directing that it be pronounced on Thursday next in open Senate, a which time the managers on the part of the Honsa and the caspondent are to be notified to attend.

The Senate, now that it has decided jurisdiction,

and the respondent are to be notified to attend.

The Senate, now that it has decided jurisdiction, is not likely to consent to remain here during the interest of the likely to consent to remain here during the lecided that the trial can proceed in the absence of the House of Representatives, a majority in the Senate will not probably consent to sit in the unealthy season, and allow the Democratic representatives to attend to political work at home in the campaign. The purposes of the Democratis in the impeachment trial are political. The purpose of the Republicans is to promote the Republicans in the impeachment promoted next winter as to stay here during the majorial months. If the trial is to proceed, therefore, the House will not be permitted to adjourn before the Senate. This d to adjourn before the Ser

indicates a very protracted session.

A NEW SCHEME.

The Democrats in the House seem to be rapidly losing interest in early adjournment, and to be occupying themselves with certain new investigations designed for direct effect in the campaign.

NOTES AND NEWS.

LEGAL-TENDERS RETIRED. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of

of the Treasury has directed the retirement of \$404,208 in legal-tenders, that being 80 per cent of the National Bank circulation issued during the present month. This leaves the outstanding greenback circulation \$370,123,608.

MUST COME DOWN.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a telegram to-day from District-Attorney Byer, at St. Louis, announcing that he (Dyer) had obtained judgments on all the bonds of the distillers arraigned for violation of the law, and forfeiture of the property, including that claimed by the banks, which will amount, in the aggregate, to nearly \$1,000,000; also, that he had obtained judgment against the Iron Mountain Railroad Company for upwards of \$10,000 for back taxes.

The President has nominated Hedgeman Slact for United States Marshal for West Virginia, and George A. C. Wooley for Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Mo.

THE RECORD. HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29 .- Mr. Adams WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Mr. Adams offered the following:
Whereas, The fact is apparent that all branches of manufacturing, mechanical, and mining pursuits are at this time greatly depressed, and the all legislation which tends to embarrasements by the unsettling of values or rendering manufacturing, mechanical, or mining operations uncertain, is unwise and injudicious; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inarpedient.

The previous question having home conducted.

The previous question having been ordered, Mr. Morrison moved to reconsider that vote, and it was reconsidered—yeas, 119; nays, 95.
Mr. Morrison then rose to discuss the resolution, and the resolution thus giving rise to de-bate, it went over under the rules until Monday The House then went into Committee of the

Whole, with Mr. Hoskins in the Chair, on the bill to devote the proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes.

Mr. Cabell addressed the House in regard to the system of internal revenue taxation.

Mr. Keliey spoke in opposition to the Tariff bill.

Mr. Chittenden said the pending Tariff bill ind many good features, but the things that were most needed in it were most conspicuous by their absence. He complimented the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for his courage and intelligence in recommending a tax on tea and coffee. He believed that a tariff bill could be framed in six lines that would restore hope for despair, that would give courage to thousands who were now studying desperately to preserve something from the wrecks of foreign and domestic commerce. That bill should provide a tax on tea and coffee, and reduce all other duties temporarily 12% or 15 per cent. Whole, with Mr. Hoskins in the Chair, on the

commerce. That bill should provide a tax on tea and coffee, and reduce all other duties temporarily 12½ or 15 per cent.

Mr. Kasson asked the Chairman of the Committee on Wavs and Means whether he intended to bring the Tariff bill to a vote at this session.

Mr. Morrison replied that he would like to bring it to an early vote, and that it would depend on the business of the House whether he would de so. He did not now anticipate that it would be voted on. He fitness! should yield to the Appropriation bills, and if there was time after they were disposed of he would ask a vote on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Burchard (fil.)—It will depend, I suppose, on the length of the session.

Mr. Morrison—Very much.

Mr. Kasson—That till leaves the question very much in doubt so far as the business interests of the country are concerned. I do not believe that it will be possible to bring the House to an agreement on a Tariff bill embracing such a complete revision of the tariff unless it be first prepared under the direction of a joint committee of the House and Senate, as was proposed at the last Congress. There is yet time to provide for such a joint committee to take testimony and consider the subject failly during the coming vacation.

The matter then passed over without action.

Mr. Goodin, from the Committee on Pablic Lands, reported a bill proviging for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers.

Passed.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

Mishaps of a New Sewir chine Company.

THE COURTS.

Examination of the Jeweler

Record of Judgments and New The Apollo Organ Compa

A bill was filed Saturday in the Cipbut suppressed for service, by Saums son against the Intermediate Sewin Company, John H. Rolfe, Ansbert Hand George Scoville, asking for an and the appointment of a Receiver. plainant sets out in his bill and a thereto that in 1875, and prior to the tion of the Sewing-Machine Compar Wagner, and one Charles H. bad been engaged as equal in the business of manufactu had been engaged as equal in the business of selling sewing-machines. John H. also a silent partner. He had been to time advancing money to the firm derstanding that he should furnish wanted, and in case Wagner obtaine patent for an improvement in sewin Rolfe was to be made an active partn In December last Rolfe had advant for which he held receipts or due him then in need of funds to square

ing then in need of funds to square account he persuaded complainant a to give him a judgment note for \$5,0 by trust-deed on the S. 60 feet of L 9, in Skinner & Judd's Subdivision of the N. E. 14 of Sec. 21, 38, 1 ing to Thompson's wife. Rol

ing to Thompson's wife. Rola time agreed that this a deed should not be held as a charge or Wagner, but merely to straighten trust accounts.

The Company was organized in Julian and the company was organized in Julian and the company was organized in Julian and the company was of \$100 each, of which company of \$100 each, of which company for Rolfe (the other partner, Hi ing been bought out), which, howeve been issued to him. The object of the was to manufacture and sell sewing-in der a patent which Wagner agreed to Company in consideration of his reshares of stock. The property of tvalued at \$70,000, was turned over the pany, but Wagner has refused to assign patent. Complainant claims to have p pany, but wagner has retused to assignentent. Complainant claims to have part of the companion of the color, and unfinished machines, but able to obtain sufficient money, owing times, to carry on its business, and insolvent condition. Nine suits in The motion for Receiver was morning, Kretzinger & Veeder

sion of the property and Enish up to machines.

RANSOM J. MORSE.

The first meeting of the creditors of Morse, the bankrupt jeweler of this of yesterday, and also a needing to consition for composition. R. K. Jenkin diately elected Assignee. Morse is compromise for 25 cents of ar, giving notes payable in five between the present time and July, as good indorsements. The New York represent a majority of the claims, it used to accept the proposition, as the peared from his own statements and parties that he had ordered goods monds, from New York, and immedified the properties of the goods, even, were pawned in the goods, even, were pawned on their arrival, and the sossed of in this way amounts to some 118,000, on which Morse only reschese notes at maturity and the propertical free which of the goods.

ore postponed until Thursday morning TIEMS.

To-day is Decoration Day, and the still all be closed, with one exception Allister will continue the trial of the fore him. The Clerk's colice will sual.

Judge Blodgett will hear a couple until study is successful and then adjournment to the control of the con

uptcy issues to-day and then adjourn in the case of Merrill vs. The A acturing Company, a motion was ma o modify the injunction granted Sati iome discussion it was agreed that i hodid have leave to pay all und hodid have leave to have the hodiers in proportion to the last of the hodiers in proportion to the hodiers the hodiers in proportion to the hodiers, so that in case Merrill, reditor, is allowed any claim again sany, they may be able to collect it intes, if there should be no other as The examination of George C. Sontinued this morning again before The Judges of the Circuit Coart is all to-morrow, but expect to sit tog the arguments in the Mayor case. Judge Moore will be in Coart on the Ays of June, and try sil cases, tre completed, and where both sides inch trial rose the same to the hodies.

Jauge Moore will be in Court on the lays of June, and try sil cases are completed, and where both sides met trial may take place, the trial order in which stipulations are filed with the case of the Lackawanna It Company et al. vs. The Chicago & F. Company for \$10,000, was approved a great and Ebram Gale being has an awa directed to take immediate possible to the company of property of every descriptions of the property of every descriptions of the company of property of every descriptions. L. Joyce & Co. began a suitanter F. W. Simonds and E. B. Sover a stock of boots and she is, 102, 10.

BANKRUPTCY MATTER A petition in bankruptery was fleaternoon against the defunct Gl Company of this city, the following mg in the petition: Northrup & Twards, N. Y., on a judgment for \$1 & Bro. Salt Lake City, Utah T laim for loss under a fire policy Bangor Insurance Company, of Be insurance claim for \$1, 105. 34; John Memphs, Tenn., Iosses under Thomas R. Jones, Salt Lake City, on insurance policy; Nathaniel C. Ler, Minn., acceptance of the Company. Memphs, Tenn., losses under Thomas R. Jones, Salv Lake City, in insurance policy; Nathaniel C. ter, Minn., acceptance of the Con Edwin Hatch. Rochester. Minn., for \$1.500; the Wheeler & Wilson Company, on insurance policy for singnam & Hunter, Chicago, on policy, \$1,151.27; and G. A. Albany, N. Y., on two acceptance It is charged that the Insurance Clith day of May, 1876, confessed \$361, in favor of G. E. Hessel, favor of the Mills & Hope Compan to give them a preference. Also tlently concenled and removed its bostlently concenled and removed its bostlently concenled and removed its bostlently concenled and removed the states Circuit Court, in the case of al. vs. The Globe Insurance Cofurther alleged that the tattorney pany appeared in the Circuit of Bradnet, Smith & Conditional Company appeared in the Circuit and domitted that the Insurand for a long time been insolvent pay its debts, and thereupon consepointment of a Receiver because of the bill were not sufficient to give the state of the state of the case of the bill were not sufficient to give the sufficient to give the sufficient to give the sufficient of the stock in trade, and so a sufficient of Receiver and the sufficient of Reconsist of his stock in trade, and book accounts of \$1.50. The preferred to Register Hubbard, and was appointed provisional Assignee A discharge was issued to Frolter.

George W. Campbell was appointed by the Corner of the Campbell was appointed by the Campbell was

Cornelius R. Field commence Francis Agnew, Sheriff, to recov we locomotives, three stock-car loaches, and ten box-cars, value J. L. Wayne & Son sued Jacob 1.500 The East St. Louis Rail-Mill CIRCUIT COURT

AND.

Mary Yunk commenced a suit as Chicago, claiming \$10,000 damage. Carrie H. Church began a suit for H. T. Taylor.

THE CALL WEDNESS JUDGE BLODGET - Whicky case: JUDGE GARY - 407, 408, 501, 50 clusive.

Judge Jameson—No. 58, 139, (

WASHINGTON.

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McCreery McDonald, Maxey, Mitchell,

Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalis, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.),

Johnston, and Sharon.

It is Officially Known
that arguments were presented by the following
Sonators: For Jurisdiction—By Messrs. Bayard,
Blory, Cockreil, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Kelly,
Kernan, Key, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon,
Mitchell, Merrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Wadleigh, Wallace,
Wayte, and Wright. These arguments were all
written, except those by Messrs. Cockrell, Davis, and
Keify. Against Jurisdiction—By Messrs. Allison,
Booth, Boutwell, Cameron of Wisconsin,
Christianey, Conkling, Cragin, Eaton, Frelling.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of \$404,208 in legal-tenders, that being 80 per cent of the National Bank circulation issued during the present month. This leaves the outstand-ing greenback circulation \$370,123,668.

ing greenback circulation \$370,123,668.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a telegram to-day from District-Attorney Byer, at St. Louis, announcing that he (Dyer) had obtained judgments on all the bonds of the districts arraigned for violation of the law, and forfeiture of the property, including that claimed by the banks, which will amount, in the aggregate, to mearly \$1,000,000; also, that he had obtained judgment against the Iron Mountain Railroad Company for upwards of \$10,000 for back taxes.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Hedgeman Slack for United States Marshal for West Virginia, and George A. C. Wooley for Register of the Laud Office at Springfield, Mo.

THE RECORD.

Washington, D. C., May 29.-Mr. Adams WARHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Mr. Adams offered the following:
WHERERS, The fact is apparent that all branches of manufacturing, mechanical, and mining pursuits are at this time greatly depressed, and that all legislation which tends to embarrasaments by the unsettling of values or rendering manufacturing, mechanical, or mining operations uncertain, is unwise and injudicious; therefore, Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient.

The previous question having been ordered.

The previous question having been ordered,
Mr. Morrison moved to reconsider that vote,
and it was reconsidered—yeas, 119; nays, 95.
Mr. Morrison then rose to discuss the resolution, and the resolution thus giving rise to de-

bate, it went over under the rules until Monday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Wholeswith Mr. Hoskins in the Chair, on the bill to devote the proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes.

Mr. Cabell addressed the House in regard to the system of internal revenue taxation.

Mr. Keiley spoke in opposition to the Tariff bill.

Mr. Chittenden said the pending Tariff bill had many good features, but the things that were most needed in it were most conspicuous by their absence. He complimented the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for his courage and intelligence in recommending a tax on tea and coffee. He believed that a tariff bill could be feamed in six lines that would restore hope for despair,—that would give courage to thousands who were now studying desperately to preserve something from the wrecks of foreign and domestic commerce. That bill should provide a tax on tea and coffee, and reduce all other duties temporarily 12½ or 15 per cent.

Mr. Kasson asked the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means whether he intended to bring the Tariff bill to a vote at this session.

Mr. Morrison replied that he would like to bring it to an early vote, and that it would depend on the business of the House whether he would do so. He did not now anticipate that it would depend on the business of the House whether he would do so. He did not now anticipate that it would be voted on. He flimself should yield to the Aspropriation bills, and if there was time after they were disposed of he would ask a vote on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Burchard (II.)—It will depend, I suppose, on the length of the session.

Mr. Morrison—Very much.

Mr. Kasson—That still leaves the question very much in doubt so far as the business interests of the country are concerned. I do not believe that it will be possible to bring the House to an agreement on a Tariff bill embracing such a complete revision of the tariff unless it be first prepared under the direction of a joint committee of the House and Senat

sage ceded lands in Kansas Passed. Adjourned till Wednesday.

Sunive.

JUDGE JAMESON—No. 58, 139, City vs. Gallaber. | all dealers in medicines.

THE COURTS.

Mishaps of a New Sewing-Machine Company. Examination of the Jeweler Morse-

The Globe Insurance Company. Becord of Judgments and New Suits-

The Apollo Organ Company.

A bill was filed Saturday in the Circuit Court, but suppressed for service, by Samuel Thompson against the Intermediate Sewing-Machine Company, John H. Rolfe, Ansbert H. Wagner, and George Scoville, asking for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver. The complainant sets out in his bill and amendment thereto that in 1875, and prior to the organizathereto that in 1870, and prior to the organiza-tion of the Sewing-Machine Company, he and Wagner, and one Charles H. Hubbard, had been engaged as equal partners in the business of manufacturing and selling sewing-machines. John H. Rolfe was also a silent partner. He had been from time to time advancing money to the firm on the un-derstanding that he should furnish money as wanted, and in case Wagner obtained a certain

patent for an improvement in sowing-machines Rolfe was to be made an active partner. In December last Rolfe had advanced \$5,000. for which he held receipts or due bills, but be-ing then in need of funds to square up a trust account he persuaded complainant and Wagner to give him a judgment note for \$5,000, secured 9, in Skinner & Judd's Subdivision of a part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, 38, 14, belong-ing to Thompson's wife. Rolfe at the

the N. E. 14 of Sec. 21, 38, 14, belonging to Thompson's wife. Rolfe at the time agreed that this note and deed should not be held as a charge against him or Wagner, out merely to straighten up his own trust accounts.

The Company was organized in January last, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 cach, of which complainant received 352 shares and Wagner 350, leaving 298 states and Wagner 350, leaving 298 shares for Rolfe (the other partner, Hubbard, having been bought out), which, however, have not been issued to him. The object of the Company was to manufacture and sell sewing-machines under a patent which Wagner agreed to assign to the Company in consideration of his receiving 350 shares of stock. The property of the old firm, valued at \$70,000, was turned over to the Company, but Wagner has refused to assign his fetters patent. Complainant claims to have put in about \$17,000 in all, and now fears he will lose the whole, as the Company's stock is worthless without the patent. The Company how has a large amount of valuable machinery, tools, and unfinished machines, but has been unsable to obtain sufficient money, owing to the hard times, to carry on its business, and is now in an insolvent condition. Nine suits in attachment have been begun against the Company by various creditors, and caused the property of the Company to be siezed. Thompson fears that if the Sheriff is allowed to sell the Company's property under these executions it will be sacrificed for a grossly inadequate price, and the vertice of the appointment of a Receiver, and an injunction to prevent the proposed sale, and to restrain Wagner from assigning his patent to any one but the Company.

machines.

RANSOM J. MORSZ.

The first meeting of the creditors of Ransom J. Morse, the bankrupt jeweler of this city, was held yesterday, and also a meeting to consider a proposition for composition. R. E. Jenkins was immediately elected Assignee. Morse then offered to compromise for 25 cents on the dolar, giving notes payable in five installments between the present time and July, and secured by good indorsements. The New York creditors, who represent a majority of the claims, however, rehased to accept the proposition, as they said it appeared from his own statements and from other parties that he had ordered goods, chiefly diamonds, from New York, and tamediately on their recept here had hypothecated or pledged them for eas than one-half their value to various parties in his city as collateral security on judgment notes, some of the goods, even, were pawned without being opened on their arrival, ands the amount dishosed of in this way amounts to some \$16,000 or \$8,000. Judgments were entered on shees notes at maturity and the property sold. The reditors wished to give Mr. Morse time to explain best transactions, and the examination-was therefore postponed until Thursday morning.

TEMS.

To-day is Decoration Day, and the State courts fill all be closed, with one exception. Judge Notllister will continue the trial of the case now wfore hin. The Clerk's office will be open as usal.

Judge Blodgett will hear a couple of set bankuptey issues to-day and then adjourn.

In the case of Merrill vs. The Appelo Manu-

Judge Blodgett will hear a couple of set bankmptey issues to-day and then adjourn.
In the case of Merrill vs. The Appolo Manuacturing Company, a motion was made yesterday
e modify the injunction granted Saturday. After
ome discussion it was agreed that the Committee
should have leave to pay all undisputed debts
gainst the Company, the others being left to be
reved up before a Master in chancery. Also to
livide an the Company, the others being left to be
reved up before a Master in chancery. Also to
livide an the Company, the others being left to be
reved up before a Master in chancery. Also to
livide an the Company, the others
mestal among the stockholders in proportion to their stock, takng short time notes, which are to be delivered
ano court, so that in case Merrill, or any other
reditor, is allowed any claim against the Commany, they may be able to collect it out of the
lotes, if there should be no other assets.
The examination of George C. Smith will be
continued this morning again before the Register.
The Judges of the Circuit Court will have no
hall to-morrow, but expect to sit together to hear
he arguments in the Mayor case.
Judge Moore will be in Court on the 1st and 2d
lays of June, and try all cases where issues
are completed, and where both sides stipulate that,
much trial may take place, the trial to be in the
order in which stipulations are filed with the Clerk.
In the case of the Lackawanna from and Coul
Company tall vs. The Chicago & Pacific Eadfrond
Company, the bond of the Receiver, John M.
Whitman, for \$10,000, was approved. Homer E.
Sargent and Ebram Gale being his sureties, and he
was directed to take immediate possession of the
Company's property of every description.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. L. Joyée & Co. began a suit in replevin
ugainst F. W. Simonds and E. B. Stoddard to reover a stock of boots and shoes valued at
\$5,102.10.

RANKEUPTCY MATTERS.

A petition in bankeuptery was filed late Saturday

gainst F. W. Simonds and E. B. Stoddard to relever a stock of boots and shoes valued at 15, 102, 10.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed late Saturday sternoon agains: the defunct Globe Insurance Company of this city, the following creditors joining in the petition: Northrup & Tent. Fort Edwards, N. Y., on a judgment for \$365,55; Walters Bro., Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on a saim for loss under a fire policy, \$1,000; the Bangor Insurance Company, of Bangor, Me., reinsurance claim for \$1,103,34; John W. Hardin, Memphis, Tenn., losses under policies, \$4,000; floomas R. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$1,000 in insurance policy; Nathaniel C. Cole, Rochester, Minn., acceptance of the Company for \$482; Edwin Hatch. Rochester, Minn., on three notes for \$1,500; the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, on insurance policy for \$3,000; Cunningnam & Hunter, Chicago, on an insurance policy, \$1,151,27; and G. A. Burr & Co., Albany, N. Y., on two acceptances for \$355,97. It is charged that the Insurance Company on the lith day of May, 1876, confessed judgment for \$375 in favor of the Mills & Hope Company, with intent to give them a preference. Also that it fraudulently concealed and removed its books, assets, and property, and has refused to turn them over to K. & Jenkins, the Receiver appointed by the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Cynthia Harr et alleged that the attorney of the Company and for a long time been insolvent and unable to any its debta, and thereupon consented to the appointment of a Receiver, but that the Judge destined to appoint a Receiver because the allegations of the blile were not sufficient to give him judisdicion. A rule to show cause Jane 6 was made. Thorwald Caroe, a dealer in gents' furnishing tools at No. 208 State street, filed a voluntary perition yesterday. His preferred debts amount to \$41, 51, and the unsecured to \$2,626,53. His asteta consist of his stock in trade, valued at \$700, and book accounts of \$150. The petition was retaconsist of his stock in t

John Pike began a suit in trespass against Sylves-er S. McCormick, Mark T. Green, William F. De Wolf, and Martin Mullens, laying damages at \$5, -100. Mary Yunk commenced a suit against the City of Chicago, claiming \$10,000 damages.
Carrie H. Church began a suit for \$25,000 against H. T. Taylor.

JUDGES ROGERS, BOOTH, MCALLISTER, AND FAR-JUDGE WILLIAMS-Set case No. 889

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSONS—Ferry & Bro. vs. Frank E. Holman, \$283, 40.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Theodore Madverls vs. Feter Quirmbach, \$55, 80.—Adolph George vs. James B. Thomas; verdict, \$38, 53, and motion for new trial. —J. P. Ford vs. James Ford, \$200.—John L. Holmes vs. John W. Blaisdell, \$229, 81.—W. B. Montgomery et al. vs. The Nes Silicon Steel Company, \$399, 64.—L. S. Beardsley vs. Edward Hofman, \$120. *JUDGMENTS. JUDGE BOOTH-D. L. Countryman vs. John H. Kline: verdict, \$28.23.—John Buehler et al. vs. James Morris, \$111.

James Morris, \$111.

Judge McAllistra—Daniel Aiken vs. The City of Chicago, \$1,350.

MACON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

MACON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

DECATUR, Ill., May 29,—To-day the Cont certified the case of Priest vs. The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of California up to the United States Court. Buckingham for plaintiffs; Gov. Falmer for defendant. It is a very important case. Defendant refuses to pay insurance on a burnt building.

BLACK HILLS.

VIA MINNEAPOLIS. VIA MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 29.—The Tribune this afternoon publishes the following facts from Israel Hawes, just arrived this noon from the Black Hills. He corroborates the statements of the rumors in regard to the Indian scalping stories, and adds that they are not half as startling as the facts. He helped to bury persons killed by the Indians every day. The bodies of those murdered are always found with six bullet-holes and six knife-stabs in them, besides the loss of the scalp. are always found with six bullet-holes and six knife-stabs in them, besides the loss of the scalp, which they take off by cutting the head open in the shape of a letter V from the back of the head down to the eyes, which presents a heart-sickening sight. He has had some narrow escapes. One party of them went out and were attacked by the redskins, but they were such poor shots that no harm was done. Indians are as thick as flies around a moissees keg. Every party that attempts to leave or enter the fills is attacked, and more or less fall victims to the devils in human form. One around a monsses kee. Every party that attempts to leave or enter the Hills is attacked, and more or less fall victims to the devils in human form. One party of twenty-five attempted to escape, and only one lived to teil the story of how they were butchered and scalped. More parties are leaving every day than arrive in a week. There are some 5,000 men in the Hills, among whom there are about 50 that are making \$20 per day to 1,000 who make a dollar. One party of eight men got their sluice going at noon and worked till sundown and their total carnings were 18 cents. There were sixty-three men in his party that went to the Hills. Seven men will never refurn, and four men were lost coming out. None of his party returned with enough to pay their expenses. The cities that were the glory of the Hills on the start are as dead as though they never existed. The best claims are along the Rapid Creek and Deadwood. The best claims were taken previous to January. There are only two paying claims on Rapid Creek. One of these turns out about \$2.50 each day per man; the other about \$3 per man. Claims were sold in Deadwood previous to January for \$4,500.

Onaha, May 20.—A citizen from this place, just arrived from Custer City, says that on the night of the 19th that place was attacked by Indians, who burned the ammunition-house in the centre of the city, which, in blowing up, destroyed several. His party, numbering ninety-six, left at daylight next morning, and cannot give particulars. They buried John Schenck, of Yankton, who had been shot 8 miles from Buffalo Gap. On the north side of the Platte, between Red Cloud and Sidney, they found he body of T. P. Hermann, of Carlisle, Pa., who had \$7,500 in a check and \$21 in greenbacks with him. The Indians left these, but stripped him of everything else and run off his stock. They took the body to Sidney, and from there forwarded at home. The money was placed in the hands of Mr. Moore, a cifizen of Sidney. On the 17th the Indians attacked a miner's cabin at midnight at Rosebud, between Custer and Deadwood, and surprised and killed all the occupants.—literally hacked them to pleces. There are about 4,000 people in Custerand 1,200 houses. Nothing can be done on account of the Indians. If a man goes a mile from camp alone he loses his scalp. John Schenck, of Yankton, who had been shot 8

VIA FORT LARAMIE. CHEVENNE, W. T., May 29.—Capt. Egan returned to Fort Laramie to-day after scouting the country from Fort Laramie to Custer over the traveled road and returning via the agency road. On Sage Creek he overhauled a band of 600 Indians in the nidst of an attack on Hecht's ox-team en route for

RED CLOUD'S BUTCHERS. OMAHA, Neb., May 29.—Capt. Nickerson, an aid-de. camp for Gen. Crook, telegraphs to-day from Fort Fetterman that all the young warriors have left Red Cloud, going north to join Sitting Bull, leaving their families to be protected at the Rull, leaving their families to be protected at the Agencies. Capt. Egan encountered over 600 of them going north. The indications are that Gen. Crook and others will have to contend against the whole war-force of the Stoux. Gen. Crook's command left Fetterman this morning.

"MAKING HOME BASE."

Monday's issue, purporting to be an intercepted letter of Dom Pedro. Idiots! yes, veritably, but not such idiots as the crowd who rush to see their antics. The idea has often occurred to me as I have witnessed the crowds of gaping fools in front of some rum-hole gazing at the bulletin reports of base-ball games. The wonder is not that men engage in such games "professionally," because they can earn money by that means that would be impossible for them to earn by an honest livelihood, but the wonder is that so many fools can be found who will spend their time and money in going to see the thing. Young men, you had better spend your time in some other way and save your money to pay your washwomen.

H. base-ball games. The wonder is not that men en-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Rockron, Ill., May 29.—Miss Alice A. Early, the victim of the cruel slanders in the Chicago Times that have caused so much talk and so many lawsnits, will be married Wednesday to Mr. Daniel

THANKS "FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE HEART."

WELLINGTON, LOTAING CO., O., Aug. 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: DEAR SIR: Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases,—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood nedicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good

it has done me. Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE. Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the homeon existence and cheril neatly injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native-plants, barks, and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and cura-tive only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood-purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical invesvegetable attentives with national matter trigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Eryslpelas, Swelled Neck, Goltre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Old Sorge, Fruntions of Series and Agratical Cold Sorge, Fruntions of Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. JUDGE BLODGETT-Whisky cases.

JUDGE GARY-497, 498, 501, 502, 504 to 518, in
Market Street S

Washington-st.

POR SALE-99.000, HALF CASH, ONE OF THE handsomest stone-front dwellings on Wabash-av. and lot 25x180, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts. This certainly a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st. 146 Madison-st.

POR SALE—\$2,000, LOT 20X100, ON SOUTHEAST corner of Hubbard and Wood-sts. Easy payments.
\$1,400-11-room house, and lot 20X100, on West Eriests, between Milwaukec-av, and Green-st.
\$10,000-fine business lot 25x80, south front, on East Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn-sts. Decided bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 148 Madison-st. FOR SALE-1434 INDIANA AV., 9 ROOM COT-tage: lot 50x160. F. GAYLORD, 13 Reaper Block. F. GAYLORD, IS Resper Block.

FOR SALE—\$2,500 WILL PURCHASE LARGE two-story house and lot, 30 Harvard-st. \$1,400 will purchase six-room bouse, and lot, 24 Harvard-st., near campbell-av. The above prices are less than cost of improvements. Easy terms. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—77 LOTS hear corner Wood and Taylor-sta. together or 125 Clark-st.

For SALE AT BARGAIN-LOT ON VAN BUREN-FOR SALE—AT BARGAIN—LOT ON VAN BURENst., near Loomis, no money required down from
party who will build. Room 8 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A VERY DESIRAto be 2-story (no basement) brick house, and lot 100x
120, northeast corner Leavitt and Van Buren-1st.; trees,
shrubbery, vegetable-garden, etc.; would sell house
and 50 fect; terms casy. ROR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS WITHIN and without the south city limits, which must be sold. ESAIAS WARREN, 100 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-100 FEET SOUTHEAST CORNER Ashland-av. and Adams-st.; price \$14,000, \$4,000 cash, balance three years. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dear-born-st., Room 5. DOTE-SE, ROOM 5.

LACK SALE-GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, 47X

125, east front, on Elizabeth-st., near Randolph;
must be sold, and want an offer. COLE, NEWELL &

MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

a minor character were listened to. Among the principal complaints were one against Edward Murphy, P. Refilly, W. Mack, and Anthony Connelly, charged with robbing one Henry Heckler, of Missouri, a stock man, of about \$300. The evidence was conclusive, or at least sufficiently so to induce the finding of a true bill. Another complaint of considerable importance was PREFERRED AGAINST LEWIS EATON by the County Treasurer, who charged him with perjury, the offense having been committed in his making an affidivit to recover certain goods which had been seized for taxes. The complaint was not disposed of, owing to the absence of witnesses, and will receive further attention.

The smaller class of cases occupied the early part of the forenoon, and then the investigations were resumed.

MR. LINES,

part of the forenoon, and then the investigations were resumed.

MR. LINES,

of McHenry County, who sometimes lives in Illinois and then again in Wisconsin, was the first witness. He had preceded Kimberly as Warden ef the Insane Asylum, and was supposed to know a great deal about Periolat's dealings with that institution. He was detained a very few minutes, for the reason that he appeared to have nothing to reveal. What he did say, however, was not inclined to heighten the sins of Periolat, for in self-defense he testified that he had never been approached by that individual, and that he had always taken special pains to examine the goods received at the Asylum. He attributed his removal and the appointment of Kimberly, however, to the influence of Periolat with the County Board. He had regarded himself as in the way of certain members of the Board during his term of office, and his removal was not unexpected.

This being through with, and no other witnesses appearing, the jury resumed the examination of the

the OLD BOOKS OF FORSTH & CO.,
the object being more particularly to get dates and
amounts upon which indictments could be based.
This occupied several hours, and must have been
as tedious to the jurors as to those on the outside
who were awaiting results. In the examination, it is
understood that Forsyth's testimony was in a manner discredited, but not materially. In the "K."
account, especially, did things appear mixed, for
the reason that this account did not entirely agree
with others, but from the apparent inconsistency
or disagreement nothing appeared calculated to

THE GRAND JURY.

Further Investigations into Perio-

lat's Business Affairs.

Singular Stories in Reference to the

Recent Rogers Burglary.

Trip to the Jail ... Hunting for Mose

The Grand Jury yesterday morning entered upon its duties feeling that it had very little to

lo except to await the pleasure of a few witnesses. Notwithstanding that a few days ago

it had been agreed that no complaints would be heard, in the absence of other business a few of

a minor character were listened to. Among the

Thayer.

ments. Up to date it is understood that three new indictments have been found against Periolat and two against Kimberly, covering conspiracy, fraud, and bribery. One of the indictments against Periolat will cover several counts for bribery, in which as many Commissioners will figure, however unpleasant it may be for them. Among these are several ex-members of the Board, who have in divers ways already manifested their uneasiness and displeasure at the situation. In the matter of the relation of

JOSEPH HOGAN
to the County Board, the Special Committed reported several days ago. Although the report has been kept very close, it is understood that it shows that an unusual amount of material has been crowded into his bills for the Hospital plumbing and gastiting. The work has been done well, and extravagantly so, and the prices charged the county have been in strict accord. In connection with the report, it has crept out that, a few years ago, and before he entered the "County Ring." he was doing business on a capital of \$1.000, while now he has a capital of \$55,000, and stands No. I in commercial reports. The examination into his affairs has not been completed, however, but will be continued from day to day until adjournment, as witnessee can be secured.

THE ROGERS BURGLARY.

Another matter, and one of great importance. came before the jury, which was a little outside of the investigations into official corruption. A few days ago, it will be remembered, James Rogers, the burglar who entered the store of Pardridge & Co., a few weeks ago, attempted to secure his liberty on bail. Carrying out his plans, two individuals were arrested for perjury in swearing to the ownership of certain property. They were tried, and escaped, as is alleged, through the instrumentality of one James Baxter. The same day Rogers paid State's Attorney Reed \$1,500 in cash to secure his liberty on bail. Carrying out his plans, two individuals were arrested for perjury in swearing to the ownership of certain property. They were tried, and escap

had

A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLES,
in diamonds and jewelry, in Pardridge's safe, upon
which he had borrowed money, and from other circumstances had reached the conclusion that Rogers
had been urged forward in his attempt at burgiary
by Baxter, if he had not been directly hired, with
the hope that he might thereby gain possession of
his property. They claim to have witnesses to
back their charges, serious as they may be,
and to be able to demonstrate why
Baxter figured so largely in the straw-bail proceedings which were nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the Clerk of the Criminal Court. The
witnesses will be heard to-morrow.

THANKS.

ceedings which were nipped in the old by the distinance of the Clerk of the Criminal Court. The witnesses will be heard to morrow.

THANKS.

Before adjourning the jury adopted the following, which, though presented several days ago, was only reduced to writing yesterday:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Grand Jury be tendered to Mr. H. T. Birch, Assistant State's Attorney, for the valuable aid and assistance rendered this body by him in pursuing the inquiry and investigations made by us during the term.

After adjournment, which was until to-morrow, partly to allow the patriotic to decorate to-day and parily to allow the patriotic to decorate to-day and parily to allow the more industrious to do some private work, a visit was made to

THE COUNTY JAIL.

It was the first time that many of the jurors had been in jail, and the atmosphere did not appear to agree with them. Upon entering, the universal inquiry was, "Whence proceeds this stench?" No one appeared to snewer the question, but once on the inside everything was explained: The walls were white, it is true, the result of the labors of the county painter for several weeks, and the visit was most opportune for the management. The floors, however, were filthy, the windows were overed with a mixture of dirt and cobwebs, the accumulation of months, and the cells bore the appearance of long service without cleaning. The several departments were visited in turn, and in smell, "at least, they were in beautiful harmony. On the whole, the jury were of the opinion, after completing its round, that as a cheap profitable boarding-house the Jail was a success, and will doubtless so report. An incident of their visit was their being mistaken for County Commissioners by the prisoners. The jurors were not over clated at the joke, and passed it by with the same consideration that they do the queries of reporters in search of Grand Jury news.

THERE IS A DIVISION OF OPINION

ROOT STATES IS A DIVISION OF OPINION**

news.

THERE IS A DIVISION OF OPINION

among the jurors as to when an adjournment will
be had. Some say to-morrow and others say Saturday, which is the extreme limit. Its work is
practically at an end, and if Moses Thayer, who
has for the last ten days been searched for by half
a dozen officers, can be found, there is no good
reason why its session should be prolonged. Yesterday an officer was set to gnard his house, and
if he can be found at all he will be to-day. Former
juries have met with similar trouble in getting an
audience with Thayer, and up to date none have
been successful. If he is caught this time he is
expected to tell something of Aldermanic corruption, and in this connection it is rumored that if he
tells all his story will prove exceedingly distasteral
to a certain member of the jury, who, it is said,
dispensed a corruption fund amounting to \$40,000
a few years ago. Whether Thayer is reached or
not, or whether the jury adjourns to-morrow or
Saturday, when it does adjourn it will return some
highly important indictments against some citizens whom the public will not be prepared to
think guilty until they hear the evidence.
Besides this a moral indictment will be returned,
which is now in course of preparation, which is intended to take the place of a criminal indictment
in cases where the evidence could not be reached.
This document will be exhaustive, and accompanied, as it will be by portions of the evidence
taken, will prove one of the most important, as reflecting the character and worth of county officials,
ever published. It will indicate a condition of
affairs perfectly appalling, and naturally give rise
to the inference that fraud, corruption, and bribery
have for years been the rule in the management of
county affairs.

The Dying Girl's Last Wish. Woman's Journal.

This morning I received a letter from a young girl dying of consumption in an infamous den.

"My mother died a Christian," said the note, "and, O, if I could only get to some place where I could breathe pure air a little while before I die."

PERSONAL-MABEL. PLEASE SEND ADDRESS to Y 81, Tribune Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-ELEGANT MARBLE, SWELL-PRONT TO BENT-NEW OCTAGON MARBLE FRONT, NO

POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-IN HIGHLAND Park, a due brick house of 13 rooms, furnace and gas, with nearly 3 acres of ground; large garden, fruitrees, good barn, etc., for sale or exchange for city or suburban property; improved, with small incumbrance unlimproved, without incumbrance. Apply to R. W. PATTERSON, Highland Park, III. PATTERSON, Highland Park. III.

POR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS. ON EASY monthly payments to suit. 2-story houses and 50-foot lots at \$8.90, \$1,000, and \$1,200; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to more into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4-lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTTAGE in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND NEAT AND Substantial dwellings, on easy terms, or for rent low.

Market-sts.

POR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Himsdale. Size of places, price, and terms to sult. 10 cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE AT COST PRICE—New cottage, 22x44, with marble mantel, bay window, porch, good basement, well, cistern, etc., and an acre lot, in Glencoe, 82, 300. MORTON CULVER, 163 Randolph-st., Room 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND A Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S. Nos. 108 and 108 East Washington st. Ample time given to test all horses on the control of the control of

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL THE PROPERTY

made by the beat maker in the country. Apply at 518 Wabash av.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CAR-friages, harves, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO. S. 192 and 194 Washington-st.

I'OR SALK—CHEAP—ONK SPAN OF MATCHED berses, with long flowing manes and tails; I very fine bay driving horses, extra traveler, ask for a lady to drive: 10 other horses, fit for groceries, express, farm horses, or cheap driving horses; I elegant two-horse park phaeton, made by Brewster, New York, as good as new; coat \$1.603; will sell at a great sacriface; want as offer; I second-hand extension top carriage, nearly new; 2 rockaways; 8 second-hand phaetons, as good as new, made by Hall & Bartiett; 3 very fine buggies, made by Coan & Tenbrocke; 2 yacht top buggies, made by Henry Willettis; 4 new-side bars with Brewster springs, the finest in the land; 3 new open side-bars, all kinds of top grocery wagons, ctypress wagons, double shinds of top grocery wagons, ctypress wagons, double come and see me before you that I can sell cheaper than any man in the State.

I'OR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

H. C. WALKER, 257 and 250 State-st.

POR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH, two large size work horses, true in all harness, for \$70 each, and your choice of three first-class business horses for \$75; size a small gentle horse, open buggy, and harness, for \$95. Call if you want to buy cheep, as they will be sold to-day or to-morrow. 371 West Fifteenth-st., once block east of Blue Island-av.

POR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND DELIVERY wagoons; also one new top buggy, very cheap, at 281 SOUR Canal-st. South Canal-st.

POR SALE—TWO DOUBLE AND THREE SINGLE
express wagons and harnesses to match, cheap
for cash or good indorsed paper, at 146 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-MINUTE HORSE, LIGHT TOP
buggy; complete rig, dirt cheap. 50 Madison-st. TOR SALE—A SOUND AND YOUNG HORSE FOR Indy's driving, with good phacton. 408 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS AND HARNESS, \$40; TWO-horse wagon, \$25; top-buggy, \$80. W. J. COBB, hoom 2, 48 South Clark-st.

Room 2, 48 South Clark-st.

JUST RECEIVED AT PENNOYER'S, 302 WABASHAV., two "Miller Eurekas," the celebrated carriage and buggr combined, sof most magnificent style,
fullsh, and superfor workmanship, and yet at very low
price if sold before Tuesday evening.

NEW PARK PHAETON-FOR SALE CHEAR
BEARDSLEY & NEWTON, LIVETY, rear Times
Building. WANTED-CHEAP FOR CASH-A COUPE ROCK-away for party in Iowa, second-hand, good style, and in good condition. Pacific Stables, corner of Jack-son-st, and Third-av. GRABAM.

300 ACRES GOOD HORSE PASTURE IN LAKE
NOTICE IN THE PASTURE IN LAKE
OF A MILE OF A MILE

E.C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st. MISCELLANEOUS. A STEADY YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES starting a Democratic paper is a live town of 800 or 4,000 inhabitants. Had experience as an editor, and now has entire charge of the mechanical department of a city weekly. Address Q 23, Tribune office, Chicago. Chicago.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH

Regiment Colony will be held June 8, 1878, for the
property of electing Treasurer, Secretary, and Locating
Committee. Folio open from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by scuding letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

A VALUABLE PAWN-TICKET FOR SALE CHEAP for cash. Address X 86, Tribune office. DED-BUGS, COCKROACHES, AND MOTHS COM-pletely exterminated by contract or article sold; in-formation free. A.OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HENRY L.

Norton has retired from our firm and disposed of his interest in our business to Thos. H. Sheppard, from the 1st inst., and that the same will be continued under the same firm name as formerly. Either partner of former firm will adjust any unsettled business at our office. A. R. GRAY & Co. May 20, 1878. CE-CREAM, ONE PINT, QUART, OR GALLON, I made any time during the day or evening with the Perpetual Freezer. State right for sale at 100 West Madison-st. J. D. CONNER 6 CO. SAN FRANCISCO TICKET FOR \$40 IF TAKEN this morning. Apply at 93 Clark-st. WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. ADDRESS D. J. WANTED-A SET OF GAS-FIXTURES. ADdress, stating price, P41, Tribune office.

WANTED-A PUP 3 OR 4 DAYS OLD (ANY breed). Address at once Z 84, Tribune office. WANTED-A SMALL ROW-BOAT FOR CASH.
Address Q 91, Tribune office, stating price, size,
and place to be seen. W ANTED-PEOPLE TO PURCHASE 7-SHOT FULL nickel-plated revolvers at \$2.50; Evans' repeating-rifle, 34 shots in 20 seconds; skty styles of revolvers; catalogue free, WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 \$8,000 -CASH IN HAND-TO LOAN ON GOOD real estate security. D. HORTON, Roun 12 Reaper Block. Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE payable in sewing done at home. IRA D. OWEN & CO., 212 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GROVER & BAKER, \$15; WHEELER & Wilson, \$20; late improved Sloper from \$25 to \$40; Remington, \$23 Wilson, \$25, to pay advances; money loaned on machines. Private Lean Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up stairs.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 203 WEST Madison-st., machines sold on monthly payments, refited, and exchanged. DARGAINS IN PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS.

Biarge variety; half regular prices. E. T. MARTIN.

154 State-st. OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND PEER-loss Cabinet Beds are the best in the market. Ask, for them. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 Madison-st. THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY SELL SUB-stantial and stylish furniture (much or little) on weekly or monthly payments. 503 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION. AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUATE OF Princeton College, will engage for coming year. J. P.C. Box 520, Stamford, Conn.

GIBBON'S ROME, 1 VOL., \$2; 6 VOLS., \$4; U Hume's England, 7 Vols., \$5; Allison's Europe, 4 vols., \$4; Portrait Gallery of Eminent Persons, \$7 (cost \$20): Stephens on Pleading, \$3. MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st.

CTORAGE-FURNITURE, BUGGIES, AND MER-chandise stored in fire-proof warehouse, 160 West Monroe-st. Lowest charges. Money advanced on easy terms.

MACHINERY. WANTED-A SECOND-HAND WORM POWER elevator. W. McGREGOR & CO., 35 South Canal.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

RENT-FOR FOUR MONTHS OR ONE YEAR, thouse in Minneapolis, Minn., with 10 rooms, well shed, having water, gas, and all modern connectes. Address P. O. Box 284, Minneapolis, Minn. 128 Clark st.

TO RENT-FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 75 TWENty-fifth-st., at \$25 per month. Inquire within, or
of JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block. TO RENT-AT VERY LOW FIGURES TO GOOD tenants, the 14-room house on the corner of Oal and Rush-sts. Also 11-room house in same block, octa gon-fronts and all modern conveyiences. Apply on the premises, or to PAUL J. McCORMICK, 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON MARBLE FRONT NO
441 CATTOLLAY, 14 rooms and improvements, brick
barn, large corner lot, lawn, and shade trees.
No. 420 Carroll-ay, 14 rooms and improvements, brick
and improvements, fine lawn, in front, 4c.
Nos. 56, 68, 70, and 72 Arbor-place, neat brick houses,
10 rooms each, bath, water closets, 4c., rent \$25 per
month, 411 in a first-class neighborhoused.
Thought at No. 7 Metropolitan Bloc.
TO RENT—NO. 105 SOUTH PARK-AV., 2-STORY
basement and mansard roof, furnace, gas fixtures,
brick barn, and cellar, 411 in first-class order; rent low
to good tenant. Inquire at 112, opposites.
TO RENT—SES AND 58S CALUMETAV., NEW
stone-front houses, 12 rooms, with furnace and
gas-fixtures. F. GAVLOKD, 18 Reaper Block.
TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—TWO 2-STORY AND
basement marble-front houses on Vernon-av. near
Thirty-fourth-st, all moders improvements. TURNER
4 BOND, 102 Washington-st.
To RENT—FURNISHED TENEMENT, 8 ROOMS;
I a few desirable boarders can be had. Apply at 918
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-inith-st. TO RENT—THE 2-STORY STONE-FIGURE TO SET UP TO REST. THE 2-STORY STONE-FIGURE TO SET UP TO SET UP

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE ON DREXEI boulevard, three doors south of Oakwood-av., acing the park. P 62, Tribune office. TO RENT-BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR LINCOL.
Park, 10 rooms, in good order; all conveniences
rent low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-300 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., THREE-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect order. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSaile-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE; OWNE; would board with first-class party. J. S. GOULD 68 East Madison-st., Room 12. os rase Madison-st., Room 12.

To RENT-FIRST-CLASS NEW 2-STORY AND basement houses, near Lincoin Park; very nice neighborhood; houses contain all conveniences; one 8-room house, brick, \$25; one 6-room dat, \$20. CHAILLES N. HALE, 153 Randoiph-st. TO RENT-MARBLE HOUSE, 1120 MICHIGAN av.; nicest, cheapest rent in the city; also house at Highwood. MEAKS, 44 and 46 Reaper Block.

TO RENT-GOOD HOUSES OF FROM FIVE TO eight rooms, in North Evanston, within three blocks of the depot, for from \$5 to \$5 per month, until next May, which is only one-third of the former rent also, a good house of ten rooms in Evanston, and one in Glencoe, at extreme low figures. C. E. BROWNE. 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND
cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in Souti
Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

O RENT - TO GENTLEMEN - NICELY-FUE nished rooms, cool and pleasant, convenient is siness. Terms reasonable. Inquire at 85 Sout Irk-st., Room 5. TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2.50 TO \$7.5 week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House 334 New Dearborn-st. 2 blocks south of Post-Office. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph st., near Clark. Apply to Room 30. TO RENT-2 FLATS, 1 OF 8 ROOMS, \$30; 1 OF 6 rooms, \$25. Apply to-day from 10 to 1 on the premises, 744 State-st. Also, at 138 West Harrison-st. store to rent, \$25. TO RENT-387 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Centre-av., unfurnished front parior. Also 6-room cottage. TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom; also several sleeping-rooms at s. 420 Wabash-av., up-stuirs. TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RE sponsible parties. Apply at 108 East Washington TO RENT-FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, FRONT Ashland-av. 43 South TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS

TO RENT-470 WABASH-AV. WITHOUT BOARD, large newly-furnished front room. Also, nice single room. House has modern improvements in perfect repair. Private family. References required. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO BENT-AT 276 WEST MADISON-ST.-A BEAU tiful furnished front parior. I want first-class

parties, and no children.
TO RENT-A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT

Stores.

P. RENT-STORE IN NEW BLOCK CORNER LAR rabee and Sophia-sts.; good business location HAS. N. HALE, 133 Randolph-st. TO RENT-FINE OFFICE AT 153 RANDOLPH-ST.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-DOUBLE BASEMENT, FURNISHED complete; rent low to good party; corner Halsted and Madison-sts.; A location. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A BARN NEAR CORNE Dearborn and Huron-st. Apply to E. L. PRUSSING WANTED-TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT room in a private family by a lady; Indiana-av. preferred; references given and required. Address Q 77, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 kandolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. LOANS-ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OF other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18 and 133 LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN, S AND SPERCENT, IN SUMS estate. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Singer machines, planos, and other collaterais.
Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME,
in sums to suit enstomers at 8, 9, and 10 per cent,
according to the nature of scentity, VAN H. HigGINS, Room 10 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UPurad, upon improved city property, 8 per cent,
LYMAN & JACKSON, 32 POTUBIN BUILDING TO LAND STATES.

TO LOAN-\$2,500 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on city property. J. HENRY TRUMAN, Room 11,95 Washington-st. II. 80 Washington-st.

WANTED-TO LOAN-\$4,500 FOR FIVE YEARS
for building purposes; security will be given by
first mortgage on the property, near business centre;
security is ample. Friedgals only need apply. Address
or apply personally to R, of Fifth-av.

WANTED-\$4,000 AT 7 PER CENT, ON UN.
doubted security. Address, stating best rates, N
30, Tribune office. 20, Tribune office.

WANTED-A LOAN OF \$20,000 ON IMPROVED property near Chicago; worth three times amount insured for \$40,000. Address, for 3 days, J C H, Tribune office. Washington-St. X.

O AND 9 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS
O of \$4,000 and upwards on Cook County property,
R. W. HYMAN, Jr., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalie-st. \$500 \$700, \$1,000, TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. \$1.000 WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS UPON good real-estate security, with situation of \$20 a week to a good business man. Address Y O N. \$1.500 city property. Secured paper purchased. Apply to J. USTON, 80 East Madison-st., Room 4. \$5.000 AND OTHER SUMS TO SUIT, TO TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$10.000 sums to LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY
AM LINDSLEY, Hoem 14 Methodist Church Block. PARTNERS WANTED.

pronts. R. I. Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED-IN A CLEAN AND PAYing legitimate business; will bear the closest invesigation. Call on L. W. HULL, 177 Lasaile-st.,
foom I.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 cash in a manufacturing business. Profits 100 per cent. Machinery and engine in good running order, best references, large trade established; need more apital. Address AR 20 South Despitanes 4t. PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE \$250 CASH, AND want a young man with same amount to join me in a business I have fully investigated and pays large profits. E i, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED SILENT OR ACTIVE. WITH 55,000 or \$4,000 cash, to open one of the best livery, boarding, and sale stables in the city. Address W 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—\$50,000 IN TOWNSHIP BONDS issued by one of the best counties of a Western State for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other personal property. Address JANUARY, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE FOR CLEAR, productive property: will assume and pay money if attractive, \$8,000 to \$20,000. HOTCHKISS, 3, Otfa Block.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos to rent or for sale on time or for cash at hard times prices. Before you select call on N. GOOLD & SON, 248 State-38. E SON, 348 State-st.
\$200 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD
75-octave plano forte, entirely new carve
less and tyre. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

MEDICAL.

MRS. C. THOMAS, M. D., 508 SOUTH HALSTED-ald to confinements; patients can obtain rooms and treatment.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc. WANTED-A GROCERY CLERK AS COUNTER hand; must speak German. Apply at 586 South WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED
slesmen at FARRINGTON'S, 101 State-st. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTAND
the grocery business; one that can loan \$300 o
good security. Address W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED-PRESS BOY, ONE WHO HAS HAD Michigan av., Room 5. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKERS THIS morning. JOHN F. REID, 153 Twenty-second-st. WANTED - BOY; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO mounting chromos and show cards preferred. SANBORN & DUNCAN, 288 Wabash-av. WANTED—A MALE OR FEMALE WHO UNDER-stands the manufacture of toy torpedoes. Good pay. Inquire 781 State-st., up stairs. WANTED—A GOOD BUTCHER. APPLY AT THE corner Fifty-first and State-sts., Hyde Park. WANTED-A WAGON-MAKER AT 243 ARCHER Wanted-four Harness-Stitchers. 1009
Indiana 4v.
Wanted-Painters at 209 West Lake-St.

Coachmen, Tenmsters, etc. WANTED-A MAN TO DRIVE WAGON FOR grocery. H. MACKENZIE, 317 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—RALLROAD LABOREES, SARM SALLROAD LABOREES, SARM SALLROAD LABOREES, FARM hands, saw-mill hands, nad stone quarryen.

WANTED—RALLROAD LABOREES, FARM hands, saw-mill hands, nad stone quarrymen.

ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st. WANTED -50 LABORERS FOR RAILROAD IN Southern lillhols Monday morning at 7 o'clock; 150 for lows, 50 for quarry; full fare; also farm hands, at 23 West Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., suc-cessors to C. V. Snell & Co.

Miscellansous.

WANTED-ANY HUMAN BEING WITH BRAINS
can make \$500 a month selling our letter-copying
book. Any one that has a test for write will buy it.
No press or water used. Soud for circular. Excelsion
Company, 16 Tribune Building. WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO, AND three for Illinois and Wisconsin. Reasonable salary; hotel and traveling expenses paid. Situation permanent. A rare chance for good nee. All applicants answered if stamp is inclosed. Address Monitor Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL MANAGER, WITH A capital of \$2.00 to, conduct a manufacturing establishment. Address Y 39. Tribuna office. WANTED-RELIABLE PARTIES TO SELL STATE and county rights of a valuable little patent recently granted; on shares of one-half the proceeds: sale to the trade already established. Address G. LEE, P. O. Box 251.

O. Box 251.

WANTED-BY A BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE house, an experienced salesman with a well established trade in Northern Wiscousin and Minnesota, and one for Missouri. None others need answer, Address, in confidence, Box 2183, Boston, Mass.

WANTED-BY A CELEBRATED ACTRESS, MAN with small capital to predict a constraint of the confidence. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR FOR a fruit commission house. Address to-day, with references, W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LIQUOR store; must have the best of reference. Inquire at 593 South Canal-st. W store; must have the best of reference. Inquire at 503 South Canal-st.

WANTED-LIVE MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars; liberal salary, and security for money. Apply to clerk at Adams Hunse, Harrison and Clark-sts.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY—A PARTY WITH an established formale minister! troupe of acknowledged business only apply. Room 24 Desplaines House, corner Madison and Desplaines-sts., city.

WANTED-MEN WITH \$500 TO ENGAGE IN A paying business. Apply or address F. HANSSLER, Atlantic Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-MEN. IT PAYS \$5 TO \$10 DAILY selling perfume shells, glass cutters, chromos, photographs, and jewelry. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIAL packages, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per week furing the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill. WANTED-YOUNG MAN, FOR CANADA: ALSO St. Louis and Cincinnait; business entirely new; profits 8100 a week; expital necessary \$200. Room 89 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark sts.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD MEMORY to fill an important position; must write good hand and give bond. Address in own handwriting with references and stating salary, F, 381 West Madison-st. WANTED-AGENTS, FOR A MAGNIFICENT work of high character. New, novel, and attractive. It will bring large returns at once. A. C. ROWE, Cleveland, O.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD RITCHEN GIRL. 605 WEST WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND A SECOND GIRI WANTED-A NEAT RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family in suburbs, near WANTED-A GERMAN COOK AND IRONER
Wanted be competent; good wages. 247 hichi-WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 336 Calumet-av. W ANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work in a small family; must be thor-oughly competent and come well recommended. Ap-ply at once at 1070 Michigan ev. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl to do general housework at 348 West Mon-

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and Iron; Norwegian or Danish preferred. Come with reference. Apply at No. 304 Chicago-av., near WANNTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; WANTED-A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING IN a small family. 249 South Clark-st., in rear. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 41 McAllister-place, near Throop-st.
WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

WANTED-ONE PRACTICAL MILLINER AND two apprentices. Apply at 608 State-st.
WANTED-FIRST-SLASS MILLINERS. W. J. MILLS, 604 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HANDS ON LADIES UNDERWEAR and to take their pay in first-class sewing machines. IRA D. OWEN&CO., 212 East Madison-81.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERweat and the take their pay in first-class sewing machine. Apply at 393 Superior-st., North Side.

WANTED—A TAILORESS TO WORK ON FINE COATS; none but a good hand need apply. Hymen Building, corner of Clark and Water-sts., Room 19.

WANTED—TWO PIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. Apply to Mrs. STUART, 163 West Madison-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHIL-state-st. WANTED-GIRL 12 OR 14 YEARS TO TAKE care of baby; references required. Call afternoon at 95 Dearborn-st., Boom 25.

WANTED-LAUNDRY GIRL. APPLY TO CLIFton House to-day.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A YOUNG LADY FOR CASHIER AND
selling in cake bakery, 46 State-st. Apply

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST.. NEAR STATE-BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plano.

West Side.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. — NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with good beard, in a private family, for \$5 per week.

North Side.

55 NORTH CLARK-ST.—NICE ROOMS WITH CLARK-ST.—NICE ROOMS WITH COUNTRY.

MISS ANNA KERR TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming her friends and the public that she has taken the Sherman House. North Point, Milwaukee, the healthest and most desirable summer reaort in the family botel. Her large Experience enables her to assure all who patronize her that they will be made perfectly comfortable at reasonable prices.

Two ROOMS, WITH HOARD FOR THE SUMMER, in a private family, for two gentlemen with their wives. Address Box 84. Lake Forest, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—(DAY)—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN SOCIA-ble family, close to business centre, where there is a barn for a pair of horses and buggy. Address, with full particulars, at once, W 28, Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for mompatibility, etc.; residence nor personal presence not necessary; affidavits sufficient proof; fee after decree. G. R. Sills, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. itesidence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years experience. Address P. O. Box 1037, Chicago. Ill.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; legal everywhere; affidavits aufficient proof; residence immaterial; fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN, Room S. 88 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GENTS DIAMOND DOUBLE PIN, with fine chain; would sell for \$35; worth \$70 to buy in the regular way. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL. WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Copp., Send for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Hook keepers, Clerks, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A NEW YORKER-15
Years' experience; part in bakery and balance in
general commission and option business; thorough
bookkeeper; outside or office. City references. W 33,
Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-IN WHOLESALE STORE SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF five years' experience, in grocery, or assistant bookkeeper; best of reference given. W 90, Tribune

office.

CORCHMEN. Teamsters, etc.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Dane) and to do general work about the year or garden. Address Q 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN Af Scachman (German); thoroughly understands his business, -taking care of fast hores; best of references from former employer. L 57, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS DRIVER, COACHMAN, or any work with horses; understands thoroughly the care of horses, and can give first-class references. Address, for five days, Q s7, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-TO INSURANCE COMPAnice-A gentleman of education and address wishing
to devote bis
wishes an agency in a multiple of the middle and lower et insurance company adapted
to the middle and lower et insurance company adapted
to the middle and lower et insurance company adapted
to the middle and lower et insurance company adapted
to the middle and lower et insurance from a general terms
will be in the city three days. Address O 44, Tribune
office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamberwork and waiting or nursing no objection to boarding house. Apply at 178 Wright-st., best haisted, for two days. tion to boarding-house. Apply at 178 Wright-at., near Haisted, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ARRSPECTABLE GIR! capable of doing general housework. Call at northeast corner Jackson and Haisted-ats.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTAble girl to do light housework or second work in a private family. Best of references. Call for two days at 126 Forquer-at., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, Please call at No. 13 Cornell-at., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL or references. Call at 60 State-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO Degree and see see the second se Situation Wanted-By a Welsh Girl As cook, etc.; prefers Highland Park; can be seen for two days at 694 Michigan av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK washer, and ironer. Please call at 131 Huron-st. North Side.

SITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GIRL OR TO do general housework in a small family. Address 431 Eric-st., for two days. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, STRONG, willing girl; is a first-class cook and laundress, of cook of the second lousework; best references. 60 Statests, in basement. SITUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT DINING
S room girl, capable for restaurant or boarding-house O in a private family; no washing nor ironing; best of city references. Address Y St. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN STRUCK OF THE WORK.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN STRUCK OR CONTROL OF THE WORK.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO Date second work or general housework in a small private family; first-class references given; North Side prefered. Please call or address 285 North Franklin-8. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as first-class cook. Please address for two days, Miss JENNIE, Tribune office.

SiTUATIONS WANTED FOR A RESPECTABLE OF the tocook, wash, and from or to do general housework in a small private family. The best of reference of required. Address 750 Indians av. at 27 past Eric-st.

CIPICATION WANTED-FOR A RESPECTABLE

Joung girl to do second work or general hona-work

and private family. Flease call at 750 Indiana
w. The best of reference if requires. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SEO Ond work in a private family. Address for two day 1445 Michigan av. Also jeti for general housework. Address for two days 1465 Michigan av. SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A RESTAUL ant, or starcher in a laundry; to come home nights inquire at 246 West Randolph st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 248 West Ran-

Seamstresses.
SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; can furnish sewing-machine; with make herself useful. Call on or address MAGGIR, 111 make herself userus. Can on or source between st.

SiTUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO can give first-class reference would like a place to do sewing, light housework, and care for children; casteach beginners music. Address X 75, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PER son as seamstress or nurse, or both combined; beginners for the company of the combined of the son as seamstress or nurse, or both combined; beginners for the combined of the combin

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT COOK best of city references. Call at 117 East Twelfth-st

Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY OF EXPERIonce as housekeeper in a hotel, city or country. In Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY, RELIA-ble Norwegian girl to take care of one or two chli-dren and sew dis fond of children, or would do second work or light housework; reference given if required. Please call or address L D. 227 Noble-st. Employment Agencies.
SITUATION WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited on short notice. Mrs. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-81. SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee'sv.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF competent female help in city or country will please call at 416 Wabash av., or 60 State-st., in basement. Mrs. BAKER; strictly reliable.

FAIR CHANCE—IN THE WELL-KNOWN ANI perfect-established bakery, with restaurant, as 50 West Randoiph-et. is a good chance to buy the fahare with a small capital, realizing a good inter-Call at No. 50 West Randoiph-et., city. POR SALE — WELL-ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and furnishing goods. In a good location, about 12 miles from Chicago, in a good location, the present owners having other business; parties with moderate amount of means can convince themselves that there is money in it. Apply to H. P. HOPKINS & CO., on the premises, Brafford, Stark Co., III., or K. A. SHAW, y Loomis-st., Chicago. FOR SALE-STOCK AND FIXTURES OF SCHOOL

T depot, 173 West Monroe-st.; also refrigerator.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—A MEAT-MARKET, HORSE and wagon; good custom; owner leaving city. Apply at 183 Blue Island-av.

POR SALE—250 WILL BUY A MEAT MARKET, all complete, doing a good business, if taken within two days. Z 13, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, WITH FIXTURES all complete; horse, wagon, and harness. Good location, and doing a good business. Apply on premises, 71 Fourteenth-st. FOR SALE-BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY. FOR SALE-A GOOD STORE, TRADE ESTAD-lished, with Post-Office; 20 acros town property; 184 acres adjoining town, with good improvements; a very fine location, Address POSTMASTER, Bloomington, Osborn Co., Kan. FOR SALE -A WELL ESTABLISHED PLUMBING business on Cottage Grove-av. Address WEIR a CRAIG. Plumbers, corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Death of proprietor reasons for selling.

HOTEL FOR SALE-ONE OF THE LEADING hotels in Florida, well furnished and ready for business, for sale. For terms apply to GEORGE McGinLy, Kimbark House, Atlanta, Ga., or Dr. CHARLES KOCH, Jesksonville, Fla. TWANTA PARTNER FOR AN ESTABLISHED grain and commission business, with capital from \$3,000 to \$5,000; none but responsible parties need apply. Address Y78, Tribune office.

PARTIES WITH SMALL CAPITAL LOOKING for business can secure a safe and profitable business by applying to, or addressing, F B, Room 20 Gault House, Chicago. D ARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A GOOD MANUFAC-L turing business for sale cheap; established in 1853; profits good; good reasons given for wishing to sell. For particulars address Box 1168, Aurora, Kane Co., Illi.

DARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A WELL-ESTAB-lished music business. The only music store in a city of eleven thousand (11,000) people with a large and rich country tributary; first-class stock, and business increasing; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Ad-dress at once HOYT & POND, Winous, Minn. dress at once HOYT & POND, Winons, Minn.

YOUR TIME, WITH SOME CASH, WILL SECURE
half interest in etock, and established business paying handsome profits. 166 Randolph-st., Room 20.

\$200 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A
worth-av, near Thirty-third-st.

\$200 WILL BUY A WELL ESTABLISHED RES\$200 WILL BUY A WELL ESTABLISHED REStwice the amount. Proprietor leaving the country.
Address X St. Tribune office.

\$600 BUYS HALF INTRIEST IN A CASH
\$400 monthly. B 420, Tribune office.

warded.

I OST-BETWEEN THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND Loffice of Int. mai Revenue a package of money, \$204, \$ 550 bills, I \$10, and 2 \$2. Will pay \$50 for return of same and nonquestions asked. H. W. SHUMAN, 13 and 15 Dearborn-st. 15 Dearborn-st.

DOST-A DARK-EROWN HORSE, WITH TWO
White hind feet, heavy mane; also a light bay mare,
so both horses were lost in South Chicago,
Sinday, May
No. Aby information will be rewarded by H. ANDERS,
No. 305 Augusta-st.

Dearborn-st.

OST-SUNDAY EVENING, A BLACK-AND-TAN dog: had sear on fore shoulder. Finder will please return to 3-84 West Washington-st., and receive fiberal reward. No questions asked.

JOST-ON WABASH-AV. STREET-CAR, REtween Jackson and Thirteenth-siz., tadics' pocketbook, containing about 410 in money, two railroad passes, and veiting cards, with owner's name. By returning to MATTESON, finder will be liberally rewarded.

TERMS OF SURSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID A

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post See address in full, including State and County. Remittances may be made either by draft, express FERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week frees. THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. New Chicago Theatre

Parwell Hall. between Clark and LaSalle. Concer-litary Band.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Exchange yesterday closed at 883.

The Republican Convention of Louisians to-day at New Orleans. Following nate habit of the citizens of tha State, nearly every parish (county) will be ated by two sets of delegates, about dly entitled to places in the Convention A bolt will probably ensue, and the squabble eventually drag its unwelcome length into

The same dispatches which announce the certs through an almost entire absence of patronage herald the retention of Jubilee ORE as director of the slam-bang "mu sical" feats to be performed the Fourth of The ears of the Centennial groundlings must be split with the Bostonian chord in many guns, with sky-rockets in Ursa Major. That's flat.

At the close of HARNEY's testimony, Speaker KEER put in a general denial under oath of the charges against him, stating that he was not conscious of ever having seen HARNEY before, and was positive he had never received him in his room. It will be the policy of the defense to impeach HARvidence, and Mr. KERB's friends are said to be confident of establishing his innocence and of proving that the witnesses against him have been guilty of perjury.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S orders from Gen. SHER-MAN to afford protection to parties returning from the Black Hills and to parties engaged in transporting supplies thither are likely to be called into execution at once. The dispatches this morning recite that more parties are leaving every day than arrive in a week, and that large numbers of hostile Indians are hanging around ready to attack whenever a good opportunity offers. All the young warriors have left the RED CLOUD Agency to join SITTING BULL in the North, cations are that the troops moving in that direction will have to contend rainst the whole war force of the Sioux.

The citizens' meeting yesterday, with considerable unanimity, adopted a series of reso-lution advising that all the outstanding certificates be called in, and that the holders be the same for a period of one, two, and three years; also, that for the certificates maturing on the 1st of June there be arrangements made with the holders for an extension, or, failing in that, that the banks of the city be ed to take up such certificates. It requested to take up such certificates. It was further recommended that to pay these outstanding certificates all the uncollected taxes be pledged, except so much as may be necessary to pay the interest on the funded debt. A counter-proposition to renew the old certificates by the issue of new ones was voted down. The viciousness of the certificate system seems to be generally conceded.

Ex-Comptroller Hayes had the bad taste to send to the Common Council last evening a letter embodying his views on the question of certificates and his objections to the plan adopted by the conference of citizens city officers in the morning. Mr. HAYES' letter contained two assumptions not in accordance with the facts-first, that he is Comptroller of the City of Chicago, and, nd, that he alone is capable of managin the city finances and of preparing "a perfect plan of administration." The first is lie cably in the negative. The Council very properly declined to receive the commu tion, and signified its estimate of the ex-Comptroller's views by voting in direct opon to them-by adopting the plan agreed upon at the morning conference.

on the question of jurisdiction in the BEL KNAP case. The decision was in the affirmative, the Senate determining by a vote of The question was not made a strict party issue, several Republicans voting yea, and sbout an equal number of nst jurisdiction. The ment of this question is regarded as indicative of a protracted session, unless the Democrats in the House peachment trial until autumn, which they are not likely to do, as they count upon the BELENAP impeachment as an important cam-paign auxiliary. It is therefore probable that the project of an early adjournment will at the project of an early adjournment will ed, and that, after a recess covering the two National Conventions, Congres will hold a continuous session throughou

The Chicago produce markets were generally active and lower yesterday, provisions being very weak and grain easier. Mess pork was 55@80c per bri lower, closing at \$18.55 for June and \$18.77½ for July. ing at \$11.10 for June and \$11.30 for July. Meats were 101 Lard was 10@25c per 100 ths lower, clo Meats were #@ic per ib lower, for boxed shoulders, 9ic for do short and 9%c for do short clears. Lake hts were more active, at 21c for wheat to Rail freights were dull and un- if he be nominated at Cincinnati. ed. Highwines were firm, at \$1.09 per

The very reasons, however, which commend Mr. Blanes to the American people

steady. Wheat was active and closed lo lower, at \$1.07 cash and \$1.073 for July. Corn declined je, closing at 45 je for May and 13to for June. Oats declined toto, closing at 28to for May and 28to for June. Ry was firm, at 70@70 c. Barley was irregular, closing at 70c cash and 54@55c seller June Hogs were dull, and closed weak at 15@200 decline. Cattle were inactive and weak, with sales at \$3.00@4.90 for poor to cho Sheep were in demand at Saturday's quotations,-\$3.75@5.50 for choice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.871 in green-

A heavy shrinkage in provisions has been going on during the past two weeks, prices having declined about \$2.50 per brl on pork, 24 cents per pound on lard, 11 cents per pound on meats,-an average decrease of about 16 per cent. Serious losse have resulted, though up to this time but three failures have occurred. The fear of a general collapse in the market has made it weaker than it otherwise would have been the effect being to increase the number of those anxious to sell. There is, however, good reason to believe that the worst is over, bu not much promise of an immediate improve-ment, as the break in prices appears to have influenced farmers to hurry forward their hogs rather than risk a further decline. Experienced and cautions operators had for some time regarded prices as too high for safety, and had held aloof, and the decline has seriously hurt only the more venturesome and speculative parties. It is believed that the consequences to the trade will not be more disastrous than they have been already.

There is something very dreadful in the directness and circumstantiality of the story told by HARNEY relative to his having paid Speaker KERR \$450 during the Jourson Administration to secure the appointment of a man named Green, of New York to the army. Mr. KERR has always enjoyed the reputation of an honest man, and his elecion as Speaker has been regarded as the fairest thing which the Democrats in Congress have done. If he be successfully impeached as a Congressional bribe-taker and office-broker, his downfall will be as much of a national disgrace as was that of BELKNAP. We have no desire to make party capital out of this affair. We sincerely hope that Speaker KERR may be able to vindicate himself; but the conviction is almost forced upon us that he took the money. The story which HARNEY tells is too explicit and straight forward to pass for an invention, and there is an absence of all reason or motive for inventing it. He says that GREEN paid him (HARNEY) \$410 that he (HARNEY) added \$40 to this, that he handed the \$450 to KERE, who put it in his pocket, and that GREEN, after he got his appointment and had gone home, remitted HAR-NEY the \$40 he had added. Mr. KERR's friend claim that HARNEY, having represented to GREEN that he had paid the money to KERR, now swears it through to protect himself. As against this, it will be regarded as strange that KERR should have gone outside his own district and State to make this army appointment after his first appointment had failed Yesterday HARNEY gave his evidence in the presence of KERB, and never wavered, though subjected to a searching cross-examination HARNEY, it appears, is not a voluntary wit ness, but has been reluctantly compelled to tell the story, and, unless Mr. KERR can find some means to demonstrate that he received no money at that time, and that HARNEY is unworthy of credit, we do not see how Congress can decently avoid the duty of expelling their Speaker, -a national disgrace without precedent.

BLAINE AND HIS ENEWIPS

It has been the boast of Christian civiliza tion that the great American people, after a desperate war of four years, in which the sacrifice of life and treasure was unprecedented, re-established their Union on a more ion of men to the pursuits of peace, and put their free institutions in full operation with out the taking of one human life, or the confiscation of a dollar's worth of property, as punishment for the rebellion against the Government. It was a grand triumph of peace, humanity, and national fraternity over all the fierce passions and hatreds which are the natural product of a civil war. It has been one of the proudest events in the history of the Republic that the moment the defeated army had laid down its arms the whole American people instantly became united, and that neither courts nor scaffolds were called upon to punish even the greatest of the many traitors. There was stain of blood upon the white banner which Peace unfurled over the again united American people.

The managers of the late Republican Convention in this State have put forth, in the name of the Republican party, the extraorployes. dinary declaration "that the policy of leniency by the Republican party toward the people recently in rebellion against Federal authority has resulted in the death by violence o at least 5,000 Unionists, white and black, since the commencement of the present policy of reconstruction," and it is but proper that the false, malicious, and scan statement should be denounced and rebuked. THE TRIBUNE has done so, and the men who practiced that fraud charge that THE TRIB-UNE is acting under the mortification that BLAINE, and not BRISTOW, delegates were selected by the Convention. THE CHICAG TRIBUNE has expressed the opinion that taking all things into consideration, including civil-service reform and the certainty of success, Mr. Bristow was the most eligible candidate proposed to the Cincinnati Convention. We have regarded his nomination as the most advisable, because there would be no defense necessary in his case. His own name and record are their own defense, and put assault at defiance. His person and official integrity is known to the people while his abilities are conceded universally We have not opposed Mr. BLAINE. We hav regarded him as one of the two candidates who were to be preferred to all others, and if Mr. Bristow appeared to us to be the stronger and more advisable person to nominate, we by no means considered that it would be impossible to rally a majority of the American people to the support of Mr. Blaine. We have regarded that in certain pivotal States, such as Ohio in October and New York in November, Mr. Bristow would place succe beyond doubt; but we have never thought that with Mr. BLAINE there would be perilous danger of defeat. He is a man of large and liberal views, a great favorite with mul-

titudes of people, widely known and ad-

mired, a conspicuous man in the history of the last fifteen years, an admirable executive rienced statesman, who would adorn the fice of President. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will cheerfully and enthusiastically support him

are, that from first to last he has been a strenuous supporter of that ency" which the recent Convention flatly denounced. He has supported all the sures of reconstruction. Aided largely by his efforts, each one of the Rebel States has een restored to self-government, brought oack within the Union, and the people habilitated in political power. formed every amnesty bill, and the latest and grandest effort of his political life was a tendays' struggle to remove every political dis franchisement resulting from the Rebellion, except in the solitary instance where the subject had terfeited human respect by his cruelties to prisoners of war. Mr. Blaine has won a warm place in the hearts of right thinking people by his opposition to Force bills and civil Governments administered by men with bayonets. He has left the "bloody-shirt" to BUTLER and the carpet-baggers, and addressed himself to the work of peace and reconciliation, the rebuild ing of a harmony between the races, and the stablishment of Governments sustained by the popular sentiment.

The statement that this "policy of let ncy" has resulted in the murder of 5,000 persons is a libel on the Republican party. It is a falsehood of the most glaring characteristics ter, and known to be false when written, for a purpose, in this platform. It was a mali ious libel upon Mr. BLAINE and the Repubican party, by whom that policy of leniency has been sustained. Instead of that policy having produced the murder of 5,000 Unionists, it has spared the country the contin uous massacre incidental to an internecine war of races. It has mitigated hatreds, ha roken down prejudices of long standing, has reconciled violent differences, and pr pared the way for an eventual peace and concord all through the South. It has resmed the Southern States from an intermina ble domestic strife of the bloodiest charac ter, and has established peace and order and safety to life and property all over the one disordered States. Mr. BLAINE is largely re sponsible for this policy, and the resolutio of the Convention denouncing that policy as esulting in murder is a mean and mali stab at the man who gave peace and good

Government to Louisiana and Arkansas The allegation that 5,000 Unionists have lost their lives by violence is of itself grossly and wildly exaggerated. There have been but few battles in the world's history where one side has left 5,000 dead men on the field. In the battle of Waterloo there were not mor than 5,000 men killed in action. At Gettys burg, which terrific struggle lasted three days, neither side left 5,000 dead men on the field. At bloody Chickamauga the Union loss in killed fell short of that figure. How absurd, then, to declare in a platform that 5,000 Union men have been killed in the South in neighborhood fracases. But since when? Certainly not since the WHEELER compromise in Louisiana, when the "policy of leniency" was fairly inaugurated,—not a fiftieth part of 5,000.

The Convention as a whole was in favor of BLAINE, but the authors of this platform did not want BLAINE; they were in the service of another person. Not daring even to men tion the name of their employer, they formed this platform to denounce BLAINE, and to exalt the man whose principles and policy that platform fitly represents.

WHERE THE REAL REPUDIATION IS. In endeavoring to spread abroad the im ression that the new City Government contemplates the repudiation of the outstanding certificates of indebtedness, the COLVIN gang have been actuated by two ignoble purposes. One is to hamper and embarrass Hoyye's administration by every possible means, and defeat his efforts to reduc expenses by lopping off useless officials and extravagant departments. The other is by raising a hue and cry to divert public attention from the only real, practical repudiation which has appeared, and which the Colvin gang have committed in the most shameless of the debts due to the employes of the city for services since December last. The Colvin administration left a debt of this kind of not less than \$1,000,000, without any provision for its payment, and without any concern for the suffering that has grown out of it. During the six months that this debt has been accumulating, some \$1,200, 000 of taxes have been collected by the city, and not one dollar of that amount has been paid out to the men who have protected the city from fire and plunder, who have guarded its bridges and public works, and who have enabled it to keep its schools open. Mr. HAYES has been engaged all this time in "shinning and "kiting" to sustain the credit of the city, forsooth, which, like some bankrupt speculator, has paid off one note by giving another, and meanwhile has supported hi usual "style" at the expense of unpaid em-

The new City Government does not propose repudiation in any form, but it does propose to abandon the "shinning" business, and also the inhumane policy of withholding wages for months from a class of people who sorely need their pay as fast as becomes due. The only people who are asked to wait for their money are those who invested their money originally to draw interest, and who will be abundantly able and entirely willing to keep it invested a while longer in the same securities. Even this dewould not have been necessary if the Colvin administration had collected the taxes and husbanded its resources. But Mr. Colvin, with the assistance of Mr. HAYES, has consented to a repudiation of the wages due to employes. No arrangement has been made to pay these poor men any interest on the money due them. Their credit and their ability to live without getting the money due them are things that have not troubled the late Mayor and the Comptroller. Policemen, firemen, school-teachers, bridge-tenders, clerks, laborers, and city employes of every description, have been mortgaging their personal effects, have been pawning their keepsakes, have been paying usurious interest, have been sold out, have been left without money to buy food, clothing, or medicine,—and this is what Mr. HAYES calls 'sustaining the credit of the city." call it repudiation of the worst description, and all the shinning in the world won't wipe

The simple condition is that the Colvin gang have left the city in debt over \$6,000,-000, and not a dollar to pay it. In this emergency the payment of a large part must ssarily be deferred. The new City Government has wisely and humanely decided to postpone that part of it for which there are anding interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness held by persons who would seek a similar investment for their money if they should receive it; and to pay first those deb which have long been due for services, which are not represented by notes or certificates, which bear no interest, and which are due men who are actually suffering for the want of their money. Judged by ordinary business experience, the credit of Chicago will be much better under such a policy than it has been while the city was so notoriously hardup that it could not pay the clamorous employes, and went shinning round the country to take care of its outstanding paper. The only actual repudiation there has in Chicago is that practiced by Messrs. Colvin and HAYES, which the new City Government

BLAINE OR CONKLING!

To the Editor of The Tribune. Rock Island, Ill., May 27.—Would you pleas state through your paper in what respect Mr. BLAINE is superior to Mr. CONKLING as a statesnan? I see as between the two men you strongly orefer the former as a candidate for the Pr v, while many here consider them very similarlollar without doing a thing or raising their voice to prevent it, if they thought it would hurt their party or themselves. Bristow is the only man in whom the people here have any confidence as a repectfully yours, A REPUBLICAN.

REPLY.-While we fully agree with our orrespondent in the conviction that Mr. Bristow is the best man at the present time to command the confidence of the honest masses, and to excite their enthusiastic support almost without distinction of party, we cannot admit that either Mr. Conkling or Mr. BLAINE "would stand and see the Govrnment swindled out of its last dollar without doing a thing or raising a voice to prevent it," even for partisan or personal coniderations. This is going altogether too far, and nothing in the public career of either gentleman warrants so broad and sweeping n assertion. At the same time. it is plainly apparent that Mr. Bristow would receive ens of thousands of votes throughout the entire country outside of the Republican party which will not be given to either BLAINE OF CONKLING, because he is actively, ractically, and energetically identified with he work of reforming the public service, and because the people of the country, independent of party, are demanding this work

n preference to everything else. As between BLAINE and CONKLING it is an easy matter to define the preference of THE TRIBUNE and of the Western people for the former over the latter. BLAINE is a national man. CONKLING a sectional man. BLAINE was born and raised in Pennsylvania, lived for a long time in Kentucky, is now a resi-Western men, and familiar with Western character and interests. Conkling is a haughty, exclusive, and selfish New-Yorker. who in his entire public career has failed to evelop any broad comprehension of the diinterests which make up so large a nation, extending over so large a territory. He has been a persistent opponent in the Senate of legislation in the interest of the West. He opposed to the last the proposiion to make certain Western cities ports of entry to facilitate direct importation at interior points,-which was utterly selfish and sectional. There is no charge of this kind to lay at the door of On the contrary, whife Speaker of the House, he was so broad and iberal in his views to make him equally as popular among Western members as among he members from his own section of the ountry, and this fact has greatly contributed

secure for him so large a backing in the West as shown in the State Conventions Mr. Conkling is also one of the "bloody. shirt" men. He is in favor of treating the outhern States as conquered provinces, and not as an integral part of the American Union He would enstain the rule of the Republican party at the South by the bayonet, and would let the carpet-baggers waste the substance of the Southern people and defeat their efforts at recuperation if the votes of these States could thereby be retained for an Administration. Mr. BLAINE, on the contrary, has no sympathy with this kind of politics. It was under his Speakership and by the Committees he appointed that the Louisiana and Arkansas complications were straightened out. He was mainly instrumentwhich Mr. Conkline had done so much to secure, and which, had it become a law, ould have rendered the defeat of the Republican party certain at the North, if not at

the South. Mr. Conkling was instrumental in the shameful act of deposing Mr. Sumner from past have been made to cover war risks. the Chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Committee, as a punishment for Mr. Sum NER's refusal to join in the support of Babcock's San Domingo annexation scheme, and there are friends and admirer; of Mr. SUMNER all over the country who will not forgive CONKLING for the wrongful part he took in that matter. Nor do the people of the West care to elevate the CAMERON family on the shoulders of Mr. CONKLING, nor Mr. CONK-LING on the shoulders of the CAMERON family They do not approve of any such trade a that which seems to have given Don CAMERON his seat in the Cabinet. For the rest, Mr. BLAINE is by far the warmer-blooded of the two, and has elements of popularity of which Mr. Conkling is entirely devoid. every way closer to the people, and would be nore the President of the whole country than Conkling ever could be, with his natura imperiousness and his confirmed sectionalism These are reasons enough, though not al that could be given, why the West should prefer Blaine over Conkling.

THE SCHENCK REPORT. Foreign Affairs in relation to the Emma Mine scandal, while it does not convict Gen SCHENCK of fraud or any intention to commi fraud, nevertheless presents a sweeping in dictment of him for official impropriety and misconduct that ought to have resulted in his removal long ago, and reflects severely upon the conduct of the Administration in bolstering him up. The following points from the official report confirm us in this general state

ment: 1. Gen. Schenck became a stockholder and Director in the Emma Mine Company while Minister in London, it being "the first occasion in which a diplomatic representative of the Government of the United States has allowed himself to become associated, while acting as Minister, in a private enterprise, carried on in his own country, but offered for sale in the country to which he is ac credited."

2. ALBERT GRANT, who was well known for his success in floating new companies upon the English market, undertook to float the Emma Company upon satisfactory assurance that Gen. Schenck would become Director and would lend "the weight of his name given in addition to the influence of his position," to the undertaking, and PARK admit that the contract with GRANT was not signed until after he had procured the consent of Schenck to join the Board of Directors.

3. The temptation offered Gen. SCHENCK Was strong one. He was to become a subscriber n the Company to the extent of 500 shares of the value at cost of \$50,000, with th understanding that he should not provide any money, but should have the amo unt for a dividend of 2 per cent per month while he | into his lap. From Italy England has nothheld the stock and that he would at any time take back the shares at their par value on the request of SCHENCK. In addition to this he was also to receive \$2,500 per annum as Director's salary.

4. He yielded to this temptation, and be came a Director, and, as the report says, joined in the invitation to the public to subscribe for its shares, without informing the subscribers that his dividends had been guaranteed to him, and that his shares had been procured by previous arrangement, without any risk of loss to himself, from the fact that one of the vendors had agreed to take the shares off his hands at any time at their original cost."

5. After Secretary Fish had requested him to resign his connection with the Company and placed him in a position where he mus either resign as Minister or as Director, hechose the latter. His formal resignation was sent in Dec. 6, 1871, but was not made publie or communicated to the Secretary of State until five weeks afterwards, thus laying him open to the suspicion of playing into the hands of those who were speculating in the stock, and were interested in maintaining its market value.

6. Besides having been a Director in the Emma Mining Company, Gen. SCHENCK was engaged in speculative operations in the stock with PARK, the vendor of the mine. and with Gen. WOODHULL, his Secretary of Legation, besides using his other Secretary as a broker to watch the fluctuation of the market and sell his shares.

These six points are sufficient. They fully confirm all that has hitherto been set forth n THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE respecting Gen. SCHENCK, and shows that its demand for his recall was warranted. They show, in connection with other facts in the report, briefly, that Gen. SCHENCK became a Director in a mining speculation, and used his official position as a voucher for it, finding his rewar in a private arrangement by which he held stock and drew the dividends without investing any money or taking any risk; that in his final settlement with PARK he transferred stocks to him upon which he continues draw dividends; and that upon leaving Lor don he was forced to plead his diple privilege against the service of a writ in a civil action growing out of his connection with the Company. While there may b no taint of fraud in all this, and while Gen. SCHENCE may not knowingly have defrauded others, the indictment is hardly less sweeping than if he had been guilty of actual fraud. He was the cause of great disaster to many in England who invested on the strength of the indorsement of the speculation by the American Minister, and he has brought reproach upon the American name and the American Government, which it ought long ago to have resented by public reproof of its Minister. Gen. Schenck, as alleges, may have believed that he was doing right, may have had absolute faith in the value of the mine, and thought that there was nothing improper in his proceedings, but a man possessed of such peculiar notions as these should never again be trusted in office under the Government.

ENGLAND'S WAR PANIC.

The political barometer of England had a decided fall on Saturday last, indicating a storm ahead. There was a panic in the tock-market, and the ROTHSCHILDS, who are keen observers, of political events, sold consols to the amount of \$5,000,000. The entire list of investment securities, even including the American, suffered from the fall. The New York Herald's cable dispatch reorts that Turks declined 3 to 6 per cent, Egyptians 5 to 8 per cent, Hungarians and Russians 31 to 7 per cent, Spanish 9 per cent, Buenos Ayres 5 per cent, Brazilians 2 o 4 per cent, and Argentines 21 to 3 per cent. It was a Black Saturday. The Continental Bourses sympathized, and in Paris Hoyne to have him resign in a month. the Turkish, Egyptian, and Danubian securities were materially affected. Following upon very well that there were stormy times ahead is in receipt of a very handsome offer from Man the heels of this panic comes the anouncement that the English Government has sent an immense amount of ammunition and war-material to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean squadron, that all her naval monsters now in the yards are being rapidly pushed to completion, and at LLOYD's insurances for several days All this indicates that the war-cloud which

a few days ago was hardly bigger than a man's hand is now suddenly assuming formidable proportions, and that England, finding herself in a bad way, is hurrying to make sure her hold at Gibraltar and Malta, which is the present key to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. England has no immediate interest in the Herzegovinian revolt, but she has a direct interest in the Eastern question and in the attitude of Russia towards Turkey. What that attitude is becomes clearer every day. Apparently siding with Austria, and counseling for peace, her emissaries are exciting disaffection all through the Sclavic provinces, and helping the insurgents with war-material. Russia holds Ser. via Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Roumania ready to let them go at the proper time, at which time she will seize the eastern provinces, leaving the western to Austria, and force her way down to Constantinople. In this movement lies the danger to England. Once at Constantinople, Russia com the Bosphorus, affording her an outlet from the Black sea to the Mediterranean, thus threatening the Suez Canal, both by water and land, and compelling England to occupy Alexandria in order to defend her route to the East. A writer in Fraser's foreshadows this move of Russia, which England is nov trying to offset by strengthening her position

in the Mediterranean. He says: Confirmatory proof that this is the purpose of Russia comes as we write in the news that she has ordered thirty-one vessels of war to be prepared for the Black Sea, in addition to the armaments already there. Some day, when she thinks things ipe, a sudden move will be made and a long-pro red stroke struck that will startle everybody England by its unexpectedness. Then everybod; will say, "How like Russia that was! It is jus what we might have looked for." An advance into the disturbed districts,—a descent on Constan-tinople,—both these events are probabilities of the coming season, should Russia be tempted to think hat this time they can be done without a war with gree also on Germany, but, we venture to say, ost of all on the attitude of England.

It is evident that England cannot expect anything from Austria or Germany that will stand as an obstacle in the way of the Rus sian programme. Austria will be content to take the eastern provinces of Turkey and give Russia the western, and also the control of the Bosphorus. The Austro-Hungarian Empire is not a unit. The Germanic and the Sclavic portions have never pulled together, and the House of Hapsburg would not hesitate to throw over the Germanic portion if it could found a great Pan-Sclavonic empire. It is the knowledge of this willingess that leaves BISMARCK in such a happy situation. He will not help England by i

ing to hope, since Italy has given in her adhesion to the policy of the three Powers. In the case of France, the outlook of England is still more desperate, for although France has no interest in the Eastern question, she has a direct interest in Egypt, which En gland proposes to take as her share of the general loot, and also as indemnification for the Turkish indebtedness. France, there fore, will in all probability side with Russia, so far as the Egyptian question is concerned and will be all the more ready to do so since by her alliance with England against Russi in the Crimean War she lost the help of the latter in the Franco-German struggle. She

will never again make an alliance against

With Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy

allied together, and France hostile to her de-

Russia. It is too expensive.

signs, there is little danger that England will be involved in war. She may send her fleet to the Mediterranean with the hope that Russia may look upon it as a protest against her ccupation of Constantinople, but beyond this she cannot go. To enter into a contes against this combination would be suicidal. Her position is almost pitiable. Her greed in seizing upon the Suez Canal shares as a commercial speculation has made the Eastern question insoluble except by war. It has roused old jealousies; has excited Russian ambition to have Constantinople if England is to have Egypt; has incensed Austria; has stirred up France to get in readiness to defend her rights in the Mediterranean, and especially in Egypt, and has virtually leagued the four strongest Powers in Europe against herself. Even if she should acquire Egypt, what does she get? A bankrupt nation. The same writer in Fraser's, to whom we

have already alluded, says: The Khedive, like his master, has lied all through as to his resources and his spendings, but our Gov ernment gives us little ground for hoping that will see this. Composed mostly of simple-minded country gentlemen, led by a man of an imaginatian because they belong to the weird East fro whence he came, they are too likely to fail to see the poverty of the country, of the wretched ellaheen, taxed till starving and overworked t death, driven by the lash to labor on the over mortgaged estates of a spendthrift bankrupt mas ter who rolls in sensual luxury, who thinks noth ing of tempting the virtue of singers at his exotic tawdry opera with gifts of £10,000 at a time, whose array of slaves and ennuchs, of wives and ncubines, almost outdoes that of the Sultan If, forgetting these facts, our Gove nges into the Egyptian darkness, the tension in tern Europe can hardly fail to snap, and war to

As usual, we fear that the course w shall take will depend upon accident more than or design; but so far as regards Egypt it is just pos-sible that its debt may be big enough to frighter even our sanguine Ministry and make them keep hands off. They have had a lesson there in many ways, and ought to have a juster measure of En-glish power and English responsibilities abroad than they had before.

The panic on the London Exchange and

the decline in consols indicate clearly enough that England fears war; but, from the dispatch of the fleet and war-mate rial to the Mediterranean, it does not fol-low that England will be an active participator in that war. When the emergency comes, she will back gracefully down and retire out of the grand stand to settle her

Egyptian squabble with France in the side During the meeting of business-men and members of the City Government held yesterday morning, Mayor Hoyne took exception to some remark made by Ald. THROOF and in replying to it stated that if two-third of the Council wanted him to step out of the onerous office he held he was ready to do so. It is to be regretted that the Mayor has fallen into a disagreeable habit of speaking of resigning, or of professing a willingness to vacate his office, whenever any slight difference of opinion arises between himself and his advisers. The people did not elect Mr. meet, and many disagreeable things to encounter, which it would require coolness, persistence, clearness, and courage to over come. It is therefore out of place and improper for him to be proposing to resign upon every slight provocation. In this respect he will do well to imitate his competitor, who neither resigns nor intimates a willingness to do We hope that Mr. Hoyne will refrain henceforth from these intimations of his readiness to abandon the struggle. The uestion is in the courts, and it will be settled there. If they say he is not the lawful Mayor, then he can step down and out. If they say he is the lawful Mayor, then it is his duty to hold on, no matter how disagreeable the position may be, or how serious the obstacles he may have to overcome. But above all things, no matter how great the provocation, let him keep his temper.

A suspension of work is announced at the Union Rolling Mills, which throws some 700 men out of employment. This would be bad enough in itself; but the fact is made worse because this suspension has been brought on by a strike of 220 men in the steel department, who refuse to resume work unless their wages be increased from 10 to 25 per cent. It is almost impossible to conceive that any set of men can be so ignorant and foolhardy as to take such a position at the present time. The works were closed during the entire winter, and all the employes who have been idle are or were in debt. Yet, after a month's work and a prospect of earning a living for their families, they voluntarily resume their idleness and increase their necessities to "strike" for higher wages, which the condition of the iron and steel trade will not warrant. Those entitled to most sympathy are the laborers in other departments who are thrown out of employment as a consequence of the strike mong the steel-workers. The wages range from \$2.50 to \$6 a day, and 700 poor men are losing at that rate, while their families are deprived of the very necessities of life. Of course there is no law to compel the 'strikers" to resume work even for their own good, but the police should see to it that the Company is protected in putting other men in their places, if this course decided on, in order that those who desire to earn a living for their families shall not be deprived of that privilege.

Still another Congressional investigation into alleged bribery and corruption. This time not of charges started by the Whisky Ring against BRISTOW nor of the corruption of any Republican Congress, but to find out who shared in the \$300,000 which, it is stated, was expended to secure the passage, by the present Democratic Reform House, of the Hawaiian Treaty bill. It will be remembered that, in his speech in opposition to the bill, Judge Kelley intimated that money had been used to put it through, and situation. He will not help England by interference with the designs of Austria or Russia, since all he has to do is to vestigation had to be ordered. It would not In his younger days, Hurlbert was a Unitaries still, and Germanic Austria falls be surprising if the investigation should de-

velep that the \$300,000 in question was quietly absorbed by eminent Democratic re-formers somewhere about the time when they were so zealously nosing out Bausron's private practice as a lawyer in order

Capt. Lay's infernal machine, which is now being experimented with at Washington, if it does half that is promised for it, will practically make an end of naval warfare, for no armor no guns would avail against it, and it would destroy any vessel that could be set affoat before a sin gie shot could be fired. It consists of a smal submarine, cigar-shaped craft, propelled by chemical engines, and steered by a telegraphi apparatus communicating with the mall fleet crafts from which the machine aunched. It carries a barrel and a half of dy namite—enough when exploded under the larger iron-clad ever launched to blow her to atom and the dynamite also is exploded by electrical current transmitted through wire connecting with the shore or vessel from which the machine is launched. All seeded to sink the most formidable navy after is a fleet tug or two equipped with, say, a dozen of these machines, which could be launched be-fore the tug got within range of the vessels to be destroyed, and propelling themselves under water with almost incredible speed, could be steered by the telegraphic apparatus directly under the hostile ships and exploded by an elec tric spark to destroy them. Should the machine prove equal to this when it gets into use, as shortly it would among all nations, naval battles would no more be thought of than

The funeral of the Rosicrucian and the he late Baron DE PALM, though wholly out of the common sort, was less fantastic, in fact, han had been given out it would be. Doubtless it would have proved wholly un but that the theosophists made it the occasion of a rather grotesque advertisement of the hilosophy, which has nothing peculiar about it outside what is embraced in their ritual for the dead. Indeed that ritual seems to be about all there is of the theosophs. It is evidently the result of elaborate research, so exhaustive that they got no further in the evolution of their philosophy. Now that it has been gone through with and is all over, the question which at last must recur is, What matters it what disn made of the clay from which the soul has fled. and which no human art can keep from being resolved into its original elements? And, after all what is the value of all the funeral ceranything that in the least alleviates the suffer ing of the living, diminishes vice or crime, or lants knowledge in the place of ignorance

Jennie June says that our Baron De Palm left roperty estimated to be worth \$100,000. George Eliot says truly: "A difference of tastes n jokes is a great strain on the affections."

Dr. Tyng, Sr., is now 76 years of age, and, hough by no means infirm, consents to accept an

Miss May Howard is to play with the Florences at Wallack's Theatre, New York, this summer, The Marine Band at Washington proposes to ser

nade Our Carter for saving it. What base ingrat tude! They ought to serenade the other fellows. At last accounts Sir Randal Roberts, Bart., was to make his first appearance at the London Olym-pic, appearing in his own comedietta, called "Un-der a Veil." In recognition of the generous contributions of

T. Stewart to the relief of Paris after the siege, it is proposed to call one of the newly-oper streets in the upper part of the city by his name Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris' infant son died on the econd anniversary of her marriage, aged 10 nonths. The mother is not yet 21 years of age, A North Carolina editor, who remembers the af-

fecting time when he paid \$100. Confederate money. "for the last gallon of apple-brandy in the State," is now a firm advocate of a redeemable.

Dr. Aver, the famous medicine man, is hone lessly iil. Though not in immediate danger, he will never be able to engage actively in business again, or to realize the dream of his life, a seat in

this week Tuesday and Wednesday to elect a Bish op, are likely to have a warm time over a proposi tion to re-elect the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Phila delphia, who has once declined.

ager Mapleson to beco

Two surviving members of the staff which as--Mai. Thomas Butler and Gen. William O. Butler are now residing in or near Carrollton, Ky. The Manrice Strakosch and Mile. Relocca were in the California, where Belocca will sing in concerts, having the assistance of Tom Karl and Taglispietra. On their return next fall the people of Chicago will have an opportunity of hearing the troupe.

At the grand fancy ball of the Baroness de Poilly in Paris the Princess de Lise Troubetzkois represented an icicle, and froze scores of ad-mirers. The most-successful disguise of the even-ing, however, was that of a young Count, who ap-peared as a yellow cockatoo—his original imperso-nation.

past twenty years, has carried the mails over the Siefras every winter at times when the roads were blockaded with snow, died on the evening of the 15th inst. after a short illness at his home in Aloine County, Cal. His complaint was lung-fever.

The famous Man with a Fork in his Stomach, who put all Paris in a fever of curiosity, and afterwards relieved himself and the city by submitting to s famous surgical operation, has again become prom-inent. The surgeon who took out the fork gave it to a scientific society, and now the patient has sued to a scientific society, and now the for the recovery of his property.

A Boston girl and her wealthy mother are out West looking for a poor young man with whom the daughter fell in love while traveling in Europe. She refused his proposal then, but long for him now.—Current Item. Poor young men who have been to Europe will please take notice. The wealthy mother, after all, seems to be the main M. Andre, a wealthy Parisian banker, gave a

ball lately, the peculiarity of which lay in the fact that, by means of hidden mechanism, the parti-tion walls between the splendid salons on the first floor could be made to sink into the ground and disappear. Strips of flooring fitted into the grooves, and the whole floor was suddenly transformed into

Lucy Hooper writes to the Philadelphia Telegraph: "I learn from London that the debut of Miss Abbott was not particularly successful. She appeared in 'La Pille du Regiment,' thus challengting comparison with so finished a vocalist as Marimon, and this choice of an opera seems to have been an unfortunate one. The debut of Miss Tacker (Mile. Rosavalla) was a success of beauty and of acting; 'the young lady has scarcely any voice, but has been well taught,' such was the remark of a leading English critic to me." leading English critic to me.

The receipts from the Julia Mathews' memoris performance in St. Louis amounted to \$582.72, of which \$378.21 were required to defray expensed-doctor's bill, undertaker's, printer's bills, etc. The balance on hand, \$204.54, is to be used in the purchase of a monument. The warm-hear people of St. Louis behaved with characteri generosity in this matter. The newspapers adver-sised the benefit free; the very bill-poster gave his services; Ben De Bar furnished his theatre and his own valuable services in a play; and the peop urned out as they would not have done

William Henry Hurlbert, the new editor of the New York World, has written good poetry, in cluding several hymns which now hold a place it the Unitarian Collection. He has been a success ful dramatic critic and playwright, his "Americans in Pais" will holding the stage. While act cans in Paris" still holding the stage. While act ing as managing editor of the New York Times, dusting the absence of Mr. Raymond in 1856, he bold, committed that journal to the support of Mr. Douglas. Raymond was obliged to apologise to the readers of the Times and take the backstrack. Hurthert is now to the stage. MR. SPEAKEI

The Gentleman from York Has the Plo

And He Rises to Speak a Matter of Grave I portance.

The Witness Harney the Investigators Y terday.

He Gives a Straightforwa count of His Dealings the Accused.

Asserts that Mr. Kerr's Price Appointment Was \$50 But on Account of

Impecuniosity He

cepted \$450. Green Acknowledges that the Money to Harne

But Is Not Aware that Gave It to Kerr.

The Speaker Replies to Harney ment by a General Der

Special Dispatch to The Tribus WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Am startling disclosures made by the committees of the House during session of Congress,—and a score
those committees have been cons ion for the past four months, lark corners of the Administration o uncover its secrets,-none sin ulted in the sudden impe selknap has caused so profound mong Washington politicians as ccusation now made against Spe The shock has been, if anything, g that when the ex-Secretary of War bicly and officially accused of acce former publications in regard to post-traderships, and especially New York Tribune touching Me vague but very wide-spread impre ruption was likely to be discover in the War and Navy Departm

course, intense, but it was not of terest and lasting character which has the Capital to-day. Speaker Ker ALWAYS BEEN LOOKED UP both by political friends and opport very personification of uprightne thing else which gave him his chief caralidate for the Speakership, sin hat personal many control of the speakership, sin that personal magnetism and those ties which would enable him to ma those with whom he comes in Important Committees of the Hor the country, and, had the selection by almost any one else, some of certainly have given rise to the sug the Capital, and, while the singular the Committees of the House was for project of widespread decussion, no gested that the Speaker had not be

measure, prepared the public for Clymer's Committee. The excite

nest and conscientious in the perfe portant duty which devolved upon which makes the present scandal me possible, than it otherwise would be, rious state of Speaker Kerr's health. In his place in the House never falls: sympathy of every one who notices with which he performs his duties.

The appearance of Lawrence Harney
who it had been reported would testif
bribed Kerr to appoint his friend to the army, cannot great extension with the absence of the morning. His examination with the absence of the morning and the speaker was companied by Scott Lord, of the R. K. Elliott, a Washington attombers of his political friends, including the state of the soft of the s biters of his political friends, inclusted and ex-Minister ame in. White Harney was giving the lower end of the room was crowden and ex-Minister ame in. paper correspondents and others, di suriosity or their friendship for the

le an intelligent-looking man, age, but looking ten years younger. Washington this morning, and, to the fact that sickness and an to the fact that sickness and anx wented him from sleeping much past ten days, appeared rat when placed upon the stand he showed a distinctination to testify his alleged dealings with Kerr, be speaker desired that he should keep of any transactions that had taken them on account of this confidential haid, with considerable show of excheshould tell the whole truth.

Wassrepeated on awvery clear, connetellistible manner, as though he had called upon to testify, and had preby eefreshing his amenory as to mass donts. It is of the greatest import to Speaker Kerr, but to the country as presented should be carefully of just and impartial verdict upon it all not cheed.

Figure was
VERY SHARPLY CROSS-QUES'
VERY SHARPLY CROSS-QUES'
by Elliot, but was not shaken on an
prints of his story. He showed som
when pressed in regard to some
baving rather a remote connection wi
but a careful examination of the test
his written out will be necessary
y-hether he really contradicted him
the minor points.

whether he really contradicted him the minor points.

GREEN'S TESTINONY, was to-day, and, on many points, corresponding and to the intro Harney gave him to kerr at the Representatives, and his subsequent froom, agrees substantially with tharney himself. He also admits he greater part of the money to Harne forwarded a portion of it after, his tyrk, though whether it was sent otherwise he did not remember. He that Harney told him at the time it money to kerr.

money to Kerr.

ANOTHER CIRCUMSTAN
that will need full explanation is the
of a New Yorker by Kerr when it
doubt many young men in his own
where desirons of accurring a posit
unable, on account of failgue, to
statement, but having by his own
placed under oath desired very bro
whole story. He said that he had
EXPER CONSCIUSLY BEEN AG whole story. He said that he had
with Harney, did not know him to-dremember of ever naving seen him a
saimost equally difficult to beli
Harney has told the truth or that he
story, standing alone and u
would be so improbable as
once dismissed. It is slmost
to conceive that a man of Mr. Ke
and standing would place that rept
keeping of a man whom he knew to
opposent, and with whom, even
how's statement of their relations,
slightly acquainted. It seems a
probable that a man who was in
filled such important positions on
filmes when the railroad and tariff
unpposed to have been facilitated by
of money, should have so conducted
escape even the shadow of suspicion
with any vote he gave or speech he
that he should sell his honor for such

on the other hand if Harney has not told the truth, the Speaker must be the result of a existence of which is equally disconnected to convict an innocent what can have been its motive is a has been asked a hundred times to party who would rejoice to see discountered.

CRIMINAL NEWS

of a Louisiana Politician.

Escape of Two Murderers under Death-

Sentence at Cayuga, Canada.

Brownlow Killed in

Arkansas.

Wretch in Washington County, Ia.,

Murders His Benefactor.

LOUISIANA "POLITICS."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. New Orleans, La., May 29.—A mass Conven-

tion of the Republicans of Baton Rouge to elect delegates to the State Convention was held on Sat-urday, notwithstanding the threats of some of the

Democrats of the parish that the meeting would

not be permitted. During the day bands of Regu-lators rode into the town and scattered through the streets. They committed no acts of violence, but,

in isolated instances, through threats or persua-sion, deterred several members from attending the Convention. About half-past 1 o'clock the follow-

no answer. A knocking was commenced at the door, and soon an effort was made to break it open.

Lane took his pistol from the bureau to be ready

for action. Before retiring he had barricaded the

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

which he was unable to convey any meaning. En

Son-in-Law of Senator

ep that the \$300,000 in question was ietly absorbed by eminent Democratic re-mers somewhere about the time when ey were so zealously nosing out Bristow's ate practice as a lawyer in order to make t a case against him.

Capt. Lay's infernal machine, which is now being experimented with at Washington, if it does half that is promised for it, will practically make an end of naval warfare, for no armor now guns would avail against it, and it would destroy any vessel that could be set affoat before a strgle shot could be fired. It consists of a small submarine, cigar-shaped craft, propelled by chemical engines, and steered by a telegraphic constraint communicating with the shore or apparatus communicating with the shore or small fleet crafts from which the machine is launched. It carries a barrel and a half of dy. amite—enough when exploded under the larges; ron-clad ever launched to blow her to atoms. fron-clad ever launched to blow her to atoms, and the dynamite also is exploded by electrical current transmitted through a wire connecting with the shore or vessel from which the machine is launched. All that is needed to sink the most formidable navy affoat is a fleet tug or two equipped with, say, a dozen of these machines, which could be launched before the tug got within range of the vessels to be destroyed, and propelling themselves under fore the ting got within range of the vessels to be destroyed, and propelling themselves under water with almost incredible speed, could be steered by the telegraphic apparatus directly under the hostile ships and exploded by an elec-tric spark to destroy them. Should the machine prove equal to this when it gets into use, as shortly it would among all nations, naval battles would no more be thought of than hattles in hallooms.

The funeral of the Rosicrucian and theosophist, the late Baron DE PALM, though wholly out of the common sort, was less fantastic, in fact, than had been given out it would be. Doubtless it would have proved wholly uninteresting but that the theosophists made it the occasion of a rather grotesque advertisement of their philosophy, which has nothing peculiar about it outside what is embraced in their ritual for the dead. Indeed that ritual seems to be about all there is of the theosophs. It is evidently the there is of the theosophs. It is evidently the result of elaborate research, so exhaustive that they got no further in the evolution of their philosophy. Now that it has been gone through with and is all over, the question which at last must recur is, What matters it what disposition is made of the clay from which the soul has fled, and which no human art can keep from being resolved into its original elements? And, after all, what is the value of all the funeral ceromonies that can be invented as compared with nonies that can be invented as compared with mything that in the least alleviates the suffering of the living, diminishes vice or crime, or plants knowledge in the place of ignorance!

Jennie June says that our Baron De Palm left property estimated to be worth \$100,000. George Eliot says truly: "A difference of tastes in jokes is a great strain on the affections."

Dr. Tyng, Sr., is now 76 years of age, and, though by no means infirm, consents to accept an Associate Rector. Miss May Howard is to play with the Florences at Wallack's Theatre, New York, this summer, ming to-night.

nade Our Carter for saving it. What base ingrati-tude! They ought to serenade the other fellows. At last accounts Sir Randal Roberts, Bart., was to make his first appearance at the London Olym-pic, appearing in his own consedictta, called "Un-der a Veil."

it is proposed to call one of the newly-opened streets in the upper part of the city by his name. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris' infant son died on the second cantiversary of her marriage, aged 10 months. The mother is not yet 21 years of age, and very young to know the anguish of such a

loss.

A North Carolina editor, who remembers the affecting time when he paid \$100. Confederate money. "for the last gallon of apple-brandy in the State," is now a firm advocate of a redeemable.

Dr. Ayer, the famous medicine man, is hope-lessly iii. Though not in immediate danger, he will never be able to engage actively in business again, or to realize the dream of his life, a seat in

The Iowa Episcopalians, who are to meet again this week Tuesday and Wednesday to elect a Bish-op, are likely to have a warm time over a proposi-tion to re-elect the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Phila-

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, it is reported, is in receipt of a very handsome offer from Man-ager Mapleson to become the prima donna of a formances in England next season.

Two surviving members of the staff which assisted Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans—Maj. Thomas Butler and Gen. William O. Butler—are now residing in or near Carrollton, Ky. The former is over 87 and the latter in his 86th year. Maurice Strakosch and Mile. Belocca were in the

At the grand fancy ball of the Baroness de Poilly in Paris the Princess de Lise Troubetzkois eprosented an icicle, and froze scores of admirers. The most successful disguise of the even-ng, however, was that of a young Count, who appeared as a yellow cockatoo—his original impersonation.

"Snowshoe Thompson," the man who, for the sast twenty years, has carried the mails over the sterase every winter at times when the roads were slockaded with snow, died on the evening of the 5th inst. after a short illness at his home in Alcine County, Cal. His complaint was lung-fever, le leaves a wife and one child.

the leaves a wire and one child.

The famous Man with a Fork in his Stomach, who not all Paris in a fever of curiosity, and afterwards effected himself and the city by submitting to a mous surgical operation, has again become prominent. The surgeon who took out the fork gave it as scientific society, and now the patient has sued or the recovery of his property.

A liceton girl and has resulting mother are out.

or the recovery of his property.

A Boston girl and her wealthy mother are out feet looking for a poor young man with whom the aughter fell in love while traveling in Europe. He refused his proposal then, but longs for him two —Current Item. Poor young men who have ent to Europe will please take notice. The ealthy mother, after all, seems to be the main suce.

M. Andre, a wealthy Parisian banker, gave a lil lately, the peculiarity of which lay in the fact at, by means of hidden mechanism, the particular walls between the splendid salons on the first or could be made to sink into the ground and dispear. Stripe of flooring fitted into the grooves, of the whole floor was suddenly transformed into ball-room.

sali-room.

acy Hooper writes to the Philadelphia Telespak: "I learn from London that the debut of
ss Abbott was not particularly successful. She
peared in 'La Fille du Regiment, 'thus challengcomparison with so finished a vocalist as Marin, and this choice of an opera seems to have
m an unfortunate one. The debut of Miss Tuck(Mile. Rosavalla) was a success of beauty and
sacting; 'the young lady has scarcely any voice,
has been well taught,' such was the remark of
sading English critic to me."

he receipts from the Julia Mathews' memorial formance in St. Louis amounted to \$582.72, or ch \$378.21 were required to defray expensester's bill, undertaker's, printer's bills, etc. balance on hand, \$204.54, is to be used in the chase of a monument. The warm-hearted ple of St. Louis behaved with characteristic erosity in this matter. The newspapers adverd the benefit free; the very bill-poster gave his receipt the services in a play; and the people sed out as they would not have done on an energy occasion.

sed out as they would not have done on an mary occasion.

"Alliam Henry Huribert, the new editor of the York World, has written good poetry, inding several hymns which now hold a place it Unitarian Collection. He has been a success dramatic critic and playwright, his "American Paris" still holding the stage. While act is acanaging editor of the New York Times, dus the absence of Mr. Raymond in 1859, he boldt, mitted that journal to the support of Mr. glas. Raymond was obliged to apologize to readers of the Times and take the backet. Huribert is now nearly 50 years of agains younger days, Huribert was a Unitaries cher.

MR. SPEAKER!

The Gentleman from New York Has the Floor.

And He Rises to Speak upon a Matter of Grave Importance.

The Witness Harney Before the Investigators Yesterday.

He Gives a Straightforward Account of His Dealings with the Accused.

Appointment Was \$500. But on Account of Green's

Asserts that Mr. Kerr's Price for the

Impecuniosity He Accepted \$450.

Green Acknowledges that He Paid the Money to Harney.

But Is Not Aware that Harney Gave It to Kerr.

The Speaker Replies to Harney's Statement by a General Denial.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Among all the startling disclosures made by the investigating committees of the House during the present session of Congress,—and a score or more of those committees have been constantly in sesnon for the past four months, searching the lo uncover its secrets,-none since that which resulted in the sudden impeachment of Secretary Belknap has caused so profound a sensation among Washington politicians as the terrible accusation now made against Speaker Kerr. The shock has been, if anything, greater than licly and officially accused of accepting bribes. Former publications in regard to the sale of

tegrity. It was this fact almost more than anything else which gave him his chief strength as a cardidate for the Speakership, since he lacks that personal magnetism and those social qualities which would enable him to make friends of those with whom he comes in contact. The marner in which he constructed some of the important Committees of the House surprised the country, and, had the selection been made by almost any one else, some of them would certainly have given rise to the suggestion that or rupt influences had been at work; but, in his case, no such hint was ever dropped at the Capital, and, while the singular organization of the Committees of the House was for some time the subject of widespread dacussion, no one ever suggested that the Speaker had not been thoroughly ament and conscientious in the performance of the supportant duty which devolved upon him.

ANOTIER CINCUMSTANCE

which makes the present scandal more painful, if possible, than it otherwise would be, is the precations state of Speaker Kerr's health. His presence in his place in the House never fails to arouse the sympathy of every one who notices the difficulty with which he performs his duties.

The appearance of Lawrence Harney, the witness who it had been reported would testify that he had bribed Kerr to appoint his friend to a position in the army, caused great excitement about the Capitol this morning. His examination was to have begins at 10 o'clock, but the absence of the Speaker saused a postponement, first until 12 o'clock, and subsequently until 1. At that time the witness was on hand, and the Speaker was also present.

The first is proved by Green himself, the differences of opinion seem to be drawn to some extent along party lines. The differences arise out of doubts as to the truth of the charges against Kerr, but the differences of opinion seem to be drawn to some extent along party lines. The differences arise out of doubts as to the truth of the truth of the differences of opinion seem to be drawn to some extent along par

tol this morning. His examination was to have begin at 10 o'clock, but the absence of the Speaker taused a postponement, first until 12 o'clock, and subsequently until 1. At that time the witness was on hand, and the Speaker was also present, accompanied by Scott Lord, of the House, and R. K. Elliott, a Washington attorney. Several Bhers of his political friends, including Morrison, Byringer, Herford, and ex-Minister Harvey, also tame in. While Harney was giving his testimony, the lower end of the room was crowded with newspaper correspondents and others, drawn there by a paper correspondents and others, drawn there by a suriosity or thear friendship for the Speaker.

HARNEY

Dan intelligent booking man, nearly 50 years of

Age, but looking ten years younger. He arrived in

Washington this morning, and, owing perhaps

to the fact that sickness and anxiety had preto the fact that sickness and anxiety had prevented him from sleeping much during the past ten days, appeared rather nervous when placed upon the stand. At first he showed a disinctination to testify in regard to his alleged dealings with Kerr, but, when the Speaker desired that he should keep back nothing of any transactions that had taken place between them on account of this confidential character, he mad, with considerable show of excitement, that he should tell the whole truth.

HIS STORY

was repeated on avery clear, connected, and intelligible manner, as though he had expected to be called upon to testify, and had prepared himself by refreshing his zenery as to many of its incidents. It is of the greatest importance, not only to Speaker Kerr, but to the country, that the case as presented should be carefully examined and a Just and impartial verdict upon it should be proportion.

that Harney told him at the time that he paid the money to Kerr.

ANOTHER CIRCUMSTANCE
that will need full explaration is the appointment of a New Yorker by Kerr when there were no doubt many young men in his own district who where desirons of securing a position. Kerr was mable, on account of fatigue, to make any full statement, but having by his own request been placed under oath denied very broadly Harney's whole story. He said that he had
NRVER CONSCIOUSLY BEEN ACQUAINTED
with Harney, did not know him to-day, and did not remember of ever naving seen him at his house. It is almost equally difficult to believe either that Harney has told the truth or that he has lied. His story, standing alone and uncorroborated, would be so improbable as to be at once dismissed. It is almost impossible to conceive that a man of Mr. Kerr's reputation and standing would place that reputation in the keeping of a man whom he knew to be his political opposent, and with whom, even accepting Harney's statement of their relations, he was only elightly acquainted. It seems also highly improbable that a man who was in Congress and alled such important positions on committees at times when the railroad and tariff legislation is supposed to have been facilitated by the lavish use of money, should have so conducted himself as to escape even the shadow of suspicion in connection with any vote he gave or speech he made; and yet that he should sell his honor for such a paltry sum as \$450.

upon their political opponents by the downfall of one of the most prominent men in their party, but it is almost impossible to believe that they would enter into a conspiracy of this kind to blacken the character of a pure and upright man merely to gain a political advantage. The investigation will continue on Thursday, and is likely to be a long one.

was as clear, specific, and positive as testimony could well be given. He swore, in brief, that he wished to help Green obtain a commission, and that Green's efforts in every other direction were fruitless; that he (Harney) could find no other vacancy except the one within the appointment of Mr. Kerr; that he accordingly approached Kerr and desired the nomination for Green, and said that he would pay Kerr; that he subsequently had on interview with Kerr in Green's presence, at which Kerr requested Green to obtain Democratic recommendation from New York, in order that Kerr could satisfy his own constituents. Green did this subsequently. Harney saw Kerr, when Kerr stated that the nomination was worth \$500 if it was worth anything, and that at a still later period Harney did pay to Kerr in consideration of the appointment, \$450, which was every dollar that Green paid to him. This was the direct testimony. THE DIRECT TESTIMONY OF HARNEY

A SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION A SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION
was begun which lasted for two hours, which may
continue for some days. The examination was of
a drag-not character. It was not specially aimed
at the direct testimony, but seemed intended
as the preparation for an impeachment
of the witness by subsequent testimony. The evident purpose of the crossexamination was to compel the witness to admit
he was being used as a tool to aid a conspiracy set
on foot by the Federal officers of New York City to
injure Kerr, for political purposes. In this attempt the cross-examination entirely falled. In
the attempt to break down any portion of his
direct testimony, the cross-examination utterly
failed.

Mr. Kerr contented himself barely with a con-

direct testimony, the cross-examination utterly failed.

Mr. Kerr contented himself barely with a general denial. He was not willing to swear that he was conscious of knowing Harney. He swore positively that Harney was never in his room; that he never had any conferences with him. Mr. Kerr, however, did not choose to state why he had appointed an unknown person from New York, although it appears that Kerr has had knowledge of what Harney would testify to for a month. It is assumed that Mr. Kerr will endeavor to

endeavor to

IMPEACH HARNEY'S TESTIMONY
by seeking to prove that Harney was the author of
the anonymous letter sent to Mr. Kerr on April
18 last. It is anticipated that proof of this will
be attempted through Moore, the Parsee Merchant
of the New York World, to whom Mr. Kerr sent
the letter, and who interviewed Harney about it.
Harney to day admitted the fact of that interview,
but dealed that he wrote the letter.
Kerr's friends are very positive that they will
show his innocence. They expect to do this by
proving that Harney and other accusing witnesses
are guilty of perjury.

show his innocence. They expect to do this by proving that Harney and other accusing witnesses are guilty of perjury.

The Republican members of the Committee, on the other hand, in public conversation freely state that the testimony of the witnesses Green and Harney has not been impeached, and that circumstances very strongly tend to corroborate all this testimony. Kerga friends maintain that he should not be convicted Hopon the testimony of one witness, and yet it will not be forgotten that Gen. Belknap was recommended to be impeached by the same Committee on the testimony of one witness, and he an acknowledged and proved disburser of bribes and a participant in the crime. The corroborating evidence against Belknap was discovered a month afterwards, and by a different Committee. It is stated that Kerr will have Green recalled for the purpose of attempting to contradict Harney.

Kerr's friends say to-night that Green will testify that he never had an interview with Kerr in the presence of Harney. There are other minor points in which, it is said, the testimony of Green is not corroborated by that of Harney. The witness Harney

PID NOT APPEAR WELL in many particulars. On cross-examination he had

Former publications in regard to the sale of post-traderships, and especially those in the New York Tribune touching Marsh's relation to Erans, the Fort Sill trader, as well as a rague but very wide-spread impression that corruption was likely to be discovered somewhere in the War and Navy Departments, had, in a measure, prepared the public for the report of Clymer's Committee. The excitement was, of course, intense, but it was not of that deep interest and lasting character which has prevailed at the Capital to-day. Speaker Kerr has a LWAYS BEEN LOOKED UPON, both by political friends and opponents, as the very personification of uprightness and integrity. It was this fact almost more than anything else which gave him his chief strength as a candidate for the Speakership, since he lacks to the strength as a candidate for the Speakership, since he lacks to the strength as a candidate for the Speakership, since he lacks to the strength as a candidate for the Speakership, since he lacks to the strength as a candidate for the Speakership, since he lacks to the trader of the strength as a candidate for the Speakership, since he lacks to the strength as a candidate for the Speakership, since he lacks to the strength as a capital to the strength as a capital three proportions are proportional to the United States are the sconfronted with his own original letter in the archives of the War Department, which admits the appointment of Green by himself, and requests that his commission be forwarded to a certain address in New York.

OPINIONS DIFFER

8450 in consideration of this appointment.
There

CAN BE NO DOUBT OF THESE FACTS.
The first is proved by Green himself, by Harney, and by the lotter of Kerr on file in the War Department, as well as by Mr. Kerf's present admission.
The second is proved by the two persons who should have the best knowledge of the transaction—Green and Harney. It is also stated that the second point will be further corroborated by the testimony of the brother and sister of Green, who furnished him with part of the money, and by the records of the Registered Letter Burcau of the Post-Office Department, which, it is said, show that Green forwarded in a registered letter the remainder of the sum alleged to have been paid for the commission.

GREEN.

the commission.

GREEN.

No attempt has been made to impeach the credibility of Green. He swears in the most positive manner that he paid the money to Harney; that he had a conference with Kerr, to which Harney also swears; that he never knew Kerr until introduced to him by Harney. The witness Green also refers to several important details with which testimony of Harney entirely agrees with his. This remarkable harmony between the testimony of those two witnesses, in important as well as unimportant details, has a special legal significance from the fact that Green's testimony was taken secret, and that of its character Harney could have had no knowledge at the time he testified. Both witnesses agree that at the interview with Kerr no mention was made of money consideration for the recommendation. This notable coincidence in the testimony of those witnesses is further significant from the fact that the two witnesses are not now friends. GREEN.

now friends.

THE DEMOCRATS

are using every exertion to break down the witness
Harney and prove him to be a bad character. It is
even said that they propose to assail him in his

serior and impairital verdict upon it should be promoranced.

Figurey was

VERY SHARPLY CROSS-QUESTIONED

by Elliot, but was not shaken on any of the main
points of his story. He showed some nervousness
when pressed in regard to some circumstances
saving rather a remote connection with the matter,
but a careful examination of the testimony after it
is written out will be necessary to determine
the theory of the main of the testimony after it
is written out will be necessary to determine
the state of the story.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Lawrence Harney, in obedience to a summons, appeared this
moranty for the discovery of the control of the minor points.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Lawrence Harney, in obedience to a summons, appeared this
morang before the Committee on Expendition to the
the War Department to testify in relation to the
morange the control of the fire of the control of the story of the
Hency gave him to Kerr at the House
Toom, and the subsequent of the money to Harney, and having
forwarded a portion of it after, his return to New
York, though whether it was sent by express or
otherwise he did not remember. He also testified
that Harney told him at the time that he paid the
money to Kerr.

That will need full explawation is the appointment
of a New Yorker by Kerr when there were no
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Times when the railroad and tariff legislation is supposed to have been facilitated by the lavish use of money, should have so conducted himself as to escape even the shadow of suspicion in connection with any vote he gave or speech he made; and yet that he should sell his honor for such a paltry sum as \$450.

ON THE OTHER HAND, if Harney has not told the truth, this attack upen the Speaker must be the result of a conspiracy, the existence of which is equally difficult to believe in. If this is another safe-burglary conspiraty, the existence of which is equally difficult to believe in. If this is another safe-burglary conspiraty, the carisence of which is equally difficult to believe in. If this is another safe-burglary conspiraty, the carisence of which is equally difficult to believe in. If this is another safe-burglary conspiraty, the carisence of which is equally difficult to believe in. If this is another safe-burglary conspiraty, the constitution of the condition of the c

Gaesto from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, with 600 Coolies.

York State, and that I was a Republican and Green was a Republican, but not an active one. I also told him that Green had good qualifications for the place, and Kerr seemed pleased with Green's recommendations, but he wanted Green to obtain Democratic indorsement, so that if any of his constituents should question the propriety of the appointment be could show it was by Democratic induser. Green obtained such recommendation. I asked Kerr how much money I would have to pay him, when he said if the appointment was worth anything it was worth \$500. I said I thought Green could not give \$500, but could raise \$400. Kerr did not seem pleased with the latter amount. I saw Capt. Green that evening. I told him that Kerr

wanted store that evening. I told aim that Kerr

Wanted \$500.
He said he had not that much money, and all he could raise was \$400. I said we will make it \$450. Green counted me \$400 in \$5, \$10, and \$20 notes, and afterwards found that he could give me \$10 more. I took this amount and added \$40 more to it. Green subsequently forwarded me from New York \$40 in a registered letter to reimburse me to that amount, which I had advanced on his account. I kept the money in my possession three or four days. One afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Kerr came to me when I was on duty at the east door of the House of Representatives, and, calling me to the steps leading near the doorway, said: "Harney, I will take that money now."

kerr came to me when I was on duty at the east door of the House of Representatives, and. calling me to the steps leading near the doorway, said: "Harney, I will take that money now."

I GAVE HIM THE MONEY, which he put into his pocket, and remarked that he was going to the War Department to make the appointment.

Witness testified that he went three times to see Kerr, and Green accompanied him once. Thought he introduced Green to Kerr in the hall of the House. The arrangement was made within ten days. Kerr never, to the knowledge of witness, spoke to Green about money matters.

Q.—When did you first disclose the circumstances affecting the subject of investigation?

A.—It was in the Appraiser's office, and to William A. Darling, one of the most honest—
[Laughter.] Yes, he was honest, for he never sold an appointment, and never took a cent of money for what he had done. I made an allusion to Democrate at Washington who were engaged in the business of investigations, saying they were attacking Republicans when the Democrate set washington who were engaged in the business of investigations, saying they were attacking Republicans when the Democrate written to Kerr. I told Moore I knew nothing of the author of it, directly or indirectly. I further said I knew Speaker Kerr to be a fine gentleman. Moore said that Kerr would have a committee to investigate the matter, and the sooner the better. I did not want to come before this Committee, but I did so because the newspapers slandered me, and said I was hiding away and was bought up.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Elliott, Kerr's counsel, Harney admitted that this was the first and only time he approached Kerr on such business or any other business.

Q.—What relation existed between you and W. A. Darling?

A.—Honesty and friendship. [Laughter.]

Q.—How long has the friendship lasted?

A.—Twenty-five years. [Laughter.]

Q.—How long has the friendship lasted?

A.—Twenty-five years. [Laughter.]

Q.—How long has the friendship lasted?

A.—Honesty and fr

A.—Yes.
Q.—Was not the pressure intended to make you give a statement or clear out of the office?

A.—I did not care for the \$1,800 salary, as I can obtain employment outside.

Q.—Did you not make your first statement rather as a threat to ingratiate yourself in favor of your employers?

Q.—Did you not make your first statement rather as a threat to ingratiate yourself in favor of your employers?

A.—There was no occasion for that.

KERR'S STATEMENT.

The examination for to-day being at an end, Speaker Kerr remarked he did not want to retire without saying a few words, and asked to be sworn. This having been done, he said: I only want to remark to-day that I deny every material statement of made by this witness affecting my personal honor and official integrity. That is all. If I were in sufficient health I would make a statement of the circumstances which led to this investigation, in connection with the anonymous letter I received, but I do not feel able to do so to-day. I will further say that, consciously, I never knew this witness in my life; but I do not say or wish to be understood as saying that he did not introduce Green to me. I do not know six doorkeepers about this House now, though they are supposed to be my political friends. I never consciously exchanged one minute's conversation between Heaven and earth with that person. I never knew him, and he was never at my room as he has stated, and of course I never received any money from him nor from any one elso.

DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Croeby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, produced papers relative to Augustus P. Green. The first was a descriptive list, dated June 12, 1866, and signed by Kerr, recommending Green to be appointed Second Lieutenant in the army, and certifying that Green was personally known to him as a person of good character, and that he believed Green was mentally, morally, and physically qualified to perform the duty of a Lieutenant in the United States army.

The next paper produced was also dated June 12,

In the United States army.

The next paper produced was also dated June 12, 1866, and was from Nelson Taylor, addressed to the War Department, asking the return of the papers he had filed in behalf of Green. These papers were returned, and afterward given by Green to Kerr.

The third paper was one filed with the President by the Hon. Myer Strouse, requesting the appointment of Green. by the Hon. Myer Strong, 1975, 1976,

The fifth was as follows: The fifth was as follows:

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES, April 18, 1876.—
Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General.—My DEAR
SIR: May I trouble you to inform me whether there
is now in Harney a man named Augustus P. Green.
of the, rank of First Lieutenant, or any higher
rank, and if such person is not in the army now,
whether he was in the last four or five years, and
how he got out? Your attention will greatly oblige
me. I have the honor to be very truly yours,
M. C. KERR.

M. C. KERR.

HOW HE GOT OUT.

To this the Adjutant General replied that Augustus P. Green was a First Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, and was dismissed from the service by sentence of court-martial March 28, 1873. He was appointed in the regular army July 20, 1863. He had previously served as an officer of volunteers.

He had previously served as an officer of volunteers.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

GREEN'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony of A. P. Green in the above case, taken in secret session on Saturday, was given to the press to day. It is lengthy, and the same story in detail which has been published. He testified that he never had any understanding with Kerr that he was to pay for the appointment, nor did he say anything to Kerr about his arrangement with Harney. Witness further testified that previous to his introduction to Kerr, Harney had spoken of other Congressmen through whom he hoped to get witness an appointment, and had introduced him to one whose name he had forgotten, but nothing came of it. He had no association or acquaintanceship in Kerr's district or in Indiana that aided him with reference to this appointment.

acquaintanceship in Kerr's district or in Indiana that aided him with reference to this appointment.

Witness stated that he was not examined by any Board. Kerr's recommendation procared him the appointment, without any additional influence.

Witness being asked by Kobbins how it was that he left the army, replied that he was dismissed, having made an unfortunate step, and had been gobbled up like a worm by a mocking-bird when it is hungry. Other men had done the same thing without being court-martialed.

In reply to questions put by Clymer, witness stated that Kerr examined him very carefully as to his recommendation and general capacity. Witness, three years after his appointment, stopped at New Albany to pay his respects to Kerr, which he would not have done if he had believed that Kerr received the money which he, witness, paid to Harney. He did not then believe, and does not now believe, that Kerr received this money.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OP IT.

The testimony of Harney is the general theme of conversation. Although he swore positively that he gave Kerr money to procure the appointment of Green, the statement is generally discredited, not only from the pure character which Kerr has always sustained, but from the manner of the witness. Leading Republican members do not hesitate to avow their thorough disbelief of Harney's story, trusting rather in Kerr's statement under oath that he never received any money from Harney or any other person for Green's appointment. Some of the friends of Kerr desired, owing to the precarious condition of his health, that the examination be postponed for two weeks, but Representatives Lord and Hereford, two of his principal advisers, thought it were better that he should an once meet his accuser. Kerr unhositatingly adopted their advice, and therefore appeared before the Committee. Soveral witnesses from New York have been summoned, and will thoroughly contradict Harney in material points.

Harney, on returning to his hotel this afternoon, stated he had been before the Committee.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, May 29.—Steamships Sardinian, from Montreal, Ohio, from Philadelphia, and Holland, from New York, have arrived. SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Arrived, the steamer

wagon seat. He took a gun from the wagon, and, after shooting the top of Carr's head off, broke the gunstock up over his body, robbed him of his money and left. He says he has a wife at Boone, Ia., and had started out to look for work when overtaken by Carr with the team. He accepted an invitation to ride. and at night they camped out a few miles from Sac City, where the murder was committed. He will be examined to-morrow and committed for trial. Exhilarating Episodes in the Life

BRUTAL MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PANTON, Ill., May 29.—Frank Flouton was stabbed by Henry Parker at Loda, 4 miles north of this place, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of which he died this morning. Parker's mother had had some words with Flouton in regard to his discharge from the employ of a farmer near Buckley. Parker, learning of this, entered the house where Flouton was seated and kicked the latter in the shoulder, and, before he could rise, Parker stabbed him in the abdomen, severing the small intestines. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above. Parker is now in jail at Watseka.

NEW OBLEANS, May 29.—Three white men, MCCArdle, Graham, and Dumonville, while sleeping in camp in Derville Parish, were attacked by anegro who killed McCardle and Graham with an ax, and wounded Dumonville. The pegro plundered the camp and fied.

Swiegel shot and fatally wounded Conrad Baste, his brother-in-law. Swiegel's wife had taken refuge at her brother's house, on account of trouble with her husband. Swiegel, being drunk, went to

SHOT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., May 29. Zesterday afternoon, about 9 miles out on the Hudson road, Frederick

ing morning, Representative W. G. Lane, who occupied a room on the second floor of the Harney House, was awakened from his sleep by the sound of feet in the hallway and at the door with ner nusoand. Swiegel, being drunk, went to the house, and, after a few words, fred with his pistol at Baste's breast. Neighboring farmers soon gathered, and were about to inflict quick justice, having the rope already round Swiegel's neck, when a Catholic clergyman interposed, and induced the crowd to surrender the man to the Washington County Sheriff. of his room. He asked, "Who's there?" but got Lane took his pistol from the bureau to be ready for action. Before retiring he had barricaded the door with a chair, but the pressure from the outside forced the door partly open, and the figure of a man appeared at the opening. A shot was fired from the opening at the bed, when Lane responded with a shot at the intruder, who, evidently wounded, withdrew. Lane again secured the door, while the attacking party fell back for consultation. They again tried to force the door, and some shots were fired from the outside through the door, shots which Mr. Lane quickly returned, and again drove the besiegers away. They again returned with a sort of battering-ram, and tried the door. Lane fired two more shots through the panel of the door, and, while they deliberated, strengthened the barricade and reloaded his pistol. Finally the attacking party retired down the stairs, and Lane went to the window and listened. A party was standing on the sidewalk. They asked: "Is it fixed?" The reply from the descending party was, "Yes." Some others rode off on horseback, and asked, "All right!" The reply was, "All right! Come on." The party moved off up the street. Evidently two of the gang were wounded. They left the outskirts of the town in a gallop, with a buggy with three men in it. It was afterwards reported that one of the party had been wounded in the head, and another in the arm. The attacking mob consisted of seven men, who were masked. It was doubtless their intention to murder or abduct Mr. Lane, as has been frequently threatened. ESCAPE OF MURDERERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAYUGA, Ont., May 29.—Last evening John and James Young, two sentenced murderers, escaped from jail in this place. Yesterday morning James

HOT SPRINGS MURDER. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 29.-W. P. Walsh, Postmaster at Hot Springs, shot and killed John C. Hall on Saturday last in a personal difficulty about a certain lot of land which Hall claimed, and upon which Walsh had commenced to build. Walsh and his nephew, James Walsh, were areasted, and are in charge of the Sheriff, charged with killing Hall. The Coroner's jury found that Hall came to his death by a gun-shot wound at the hands of W. P. and James Walsh. Considerable excitement over this affair has prevailed for two days at the Springs. Hall on Saturday last in a personal difficulty about

HOMICIDE. HOMICIDE.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 29.—A fight occurred to-day between the union and non-union bricklayers at the Insane Asylum building, 3 miles west of this city, during which Samuel Luke shot and killed a man whose name could not be learned. Luke came to this city and surrendered himself to the police, claiming to have acted in self-defense. New York Times, May 28.

The inmates of the double tenement house No. 413 East Ninth street discovered yesterday morning that during the night previous a tenant named James Dodwell, aged 60 years, occupying two rear rooms on the first floor, had attempted to murder his wife and take his own life. The first intima-

CHEAP ENOUGH! Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGrzgon, Ia., May 29. - James C. Montes, ac-

nis wire and take his own life. The first intima-tion which the people of the house got of the trag-edy was in the appearance of Dodwell about 7 a. m. in the hallway with a large gash in his throat. He was making every exertion to stanch the wound with the aid of a wet sponge, and when spoken to could only give utterance to a gurgling sound, by cused of grand larceny, was on Saturday last ac-quitted at Elkador, where he had been on trial before Judge Noble for two weeks. Cost to the county, \$5,000. which he was unable to convey any meaning. Entering the apartments in which Dodwell and his wife lived, the affrighted people found the wife upon the bed with head and face disfigured. It was evident from the position of the poor woman that Dodwell had attacked her while she was asleep, striking her several powerful blows on the head with a common hatchet, which instrument was found in the bedroom, covered with blood, and that shortly after, realizing what he had done, he seized a small hand-saw and gashed his own throat. Among the people of the house, Dodwell and his wife were looked upon as quiet, industrious persons, and had never acted in a manner that would lead to the supposition that their married life was otherwise than amicable. They had been occupants of the house for the past fourteen years, and during that long period regularly paid their rent. Dodwell is a laborer by occupation, and up to two weeks ago worked for Mr. John Fish, a builder. The loss of his sitnation preyed on the man's mind to such an extent that he gradually became insane, and while thus afflicted contemplated the murder of his wife and his own suicide. From the fact that Mrs. Dodwell was seen by a Mrs. Morton about 9 o'clock on Friday evening in one of the empty front rooms, and did not then complain of any violence on the AMUSEMENTS. Ernest Blum's drama of "Rose Michel," as revised and adapted for the stage by James Steele Mackaye, was produced at this theatre last night y Miss Rose Eytinge and a company specially selected to support her. The history of the play must be tolerably well known to the public. A failure in Paris and London, it had a great success in ure in Paris and London, it had a great success in New York, the credit of which is supposed to be due in about equal parts to the merit of Mr. Macdue in about equal parts to the merit of Mre Mac-kaye's adaptation, the liberality of the managers of the theatre in mounting the piece, and the skill of the actors in the Union Square Theatre. The first two of these reasons for deserving popular support are attached to the play as it is represented in Chicage. Mr. Mackaye's work is the same, and the scenery is the same as was used in the Union Square Theatre. The acting, as we shall have occasion to observe further on is yastly dif-John Pish, a builder. The loss of his situation preyed on the man's mind to such an exist and sufficied contemplated the murder of his wife and his own suicide. From the fact that Mrs. Docton Priday evening in one of the empty front rooms, and did not then complain of any violence on the not begin his murderous work until late in the night or at an early hour the footy first the property of the play is as follows: the footy first the footy fi

A HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cairo, Ill., May 29.—A small vial containing a slip of paper on which there is writing was picked up about twenty days ago in the harbor of New Orleans, by officers of the Grand Lake No. 2, and delivered yesterday to Ccl. J. S. Reardon, agent for the line to which the Grand Lake belongs. I have seen and read the pape. It is written on with ink, apparently nervously, and in a hurry. The words are:

"April 23, 1876.—We have all been murdered, and by people of the South. God will punish them." (Signed) Mrs. Williamsberger, husband, and baby, Waltham, Mass.

The last words were evidently written as an afterthought, apparently for identification. To what horrible affair is this piece of paper a key? The paper is well preserved, and with the vial is in the possession of Col. Reardon. Cairo, Ill., May 29.—A small visit containing a slip of paper on which there is writing was picked up about twenty days ago in the harbor of New Orleans, by officers of the Grand Lake No. 2, and delivered yesterday to Col. J. S. Reardon, agent for the line to which the Chand Lake belongs. I have seen and read the pape. It is written on with ink, apparently nervously, and in a hurry. The words are:

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THE SLUNG-SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DUBUQUS, Ia., May 29.—Saturday night, Felix Gunn, a young man 21 years of age, while going home was attacked by two men named McCloskey and Redington. One of them struck him over the eye with a slung-shot and fractured his skull. He is not expected to live.

PIPER METEMPSYCHOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Slock City, Ia., May 29.—The man who murdered Frank Carr Friday night, about 80 miles east of here, in Washington County, to-day made a full confession of his crime to an officer at Newell, where he is confined in the jail. He admits his guilt, but says that a short time previous he drank is large quantity of whisky, and could not resist time, and the fursher fact that her impersonation of Rose Ricket is an excellent piece of workmanship, worth going miles and paying doltars to see. It will be a thing to talk about in further than the impulse to kill Carr as he lay sleeping on a strike the factor.

The drama owes everything to the marvelous action of Chicago as not of the truest artists on the eye and the marvelous scale of the facility of the count of Piecer Michel, acquitted himself to addition. To what horrible affair is the part of the fund the part of the fund the part o AMERICAN MUSIC.

Its Conceded Instrumental Representative Is a Brilliant Attraction of the Centennial.

Planes Which Have Ruled the World for More Than Half a Century.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, May 27.-A chief factor in the civilization of the age has been the planoforte.
Our country, with all its marvelous aids to progress, has been peculiarly blessed in having has perfect music brought to almost every hearthstone. The entire last half of its century of adwhich has found its way to the dwellings of the mighty and humble alike to a degree known in no other land. From the time Jonas Chickerno other land. From the time Jonas Chickering began, in 1823, to show the world that America was the natural home of true pianomaking, up to the present year of Centennial grace, we have had this monarch of music with us everywhere continuously. The piano has been our great instructor, harmonizer, and aid to culture. It has made American home-life a model to be admired and copied the world over. Here in the grand expanse of the Exposition's main edifice is daily to be witnessed full verification of what I assert. The department devoted to the exhibition of pianos is the centre of all attraction. Men, women, and children linger in this section as nowhere else. There is an eager study of the workmanship; a never-ending testing of actions and tones; a steady run of understanding comment that shows how genuine an American institution the piano is—how

testing of actions and tones; a steady run of understanding comment that shows how genuine an American institution the piano is,—how broad-spread is the appreciation in this country of its magic worth and power.

What the house of Chickering & Sons has done toward working out this ennobling condition of music in America, there is little need for me to say. The record of this firnt's labors and triumphs is, eternally entwined with the cause of music and refinement in the United States. Jonas Chickering, an American, commenced over fifty years ago to prove to all manmenced over fifty years ago to prove to all man-

and triumphs is eternally entwined with the cause of music and refinement in the United States. Jonas Chickering, an American, commenced over fifty years ago to prove to all mankind that the plano must and should be a distinctively American instrument. That proof has been made, by himself and his gifted successors, irrefutable, and cultured Europe has for years conceded that American planos have a uniform honesty and excellence unknown to the makers of other lands.

I might as well be correctly understood first as last. By American planos I mean those made by Americans and nothing else. If a foreigner brings his ideas and training of the ancient regime to this country, and sets up in the business of manufacturing planos, he is in no sense an American maker, and can never be one. His methods are European, and are confessedly inferior, for European judges have publicly so announced, as witness the bestowal upon the Chickerings of the highest of competitive honors, including the peerless gift of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The imported foreign makers only embody or revamp their old-time principles of manufacture. They cannot use the matchless American inventions, for the Chickerings have a unapproachable start in experience and reputation, and whoever heard of an American being overtaken in a race in which he had once fairly obtained a lead? The American pianos come to the Centennial trial laden with the freshest of laurels. Even the very latest of World's Fairs added another trophy to the Chickerings fame. The first grand prize medal at the Chill Exposition was awarded, over all other competition, to this house. The incident gives added zest to the present event, and I hear pleasant comment daily upon the fact that Chickering & Sons have only had to hold up their aprons for the past half century, while just fortune has showered therein tokens of her approbation perennially.

This house makes a peculiarly attractive display it was to have been expected that the

past half century, while just fortune has showered therein tokens of her approbation perennially.

This house makes a peculiarly attractive display. It was to have been expected that the pioneer and chieftain of American piano-makers would have recognized the grandeur of the occasios. Chickering & Sons give tribute to the nation's festival by a magnifecent exhibit of instruments. Superb samples of their square, grand, and upright pianos are shown beneath a handsome canopy, the pavilion being erected, as usual with this firm, in a style of correct art, wholly free from the manner of the meretricous booths common to great expositions. The pianos are incased in richly carved and inlaid caskets, and eye and ear alke are accorded a refreshing joy in the presence of the Chickering exhibit.

This stand is the musical focus of the Exposition. It is the common resort of amateurs, connoisseurs, and all understanding people to whom a perfect piano is a well-spring of happiness. There is a constant flow of melody, and the air is alive with the rich, powerful tones of these paragons of instruments. There is a glow of pride upon the faces of the throng of Americans as they behold and listen to these, the rulers in the world of pianos. Visitors from abroad also mingle thickly in the crowd, recognizing gracefully the superiority of the instruments long since pronounced by their own home experts to be the acme of the piano-making art.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESYILLE, Wis., May 29.—William W. Nash, formerly a resident of Milwaukee, was drowned here yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock. His body was recovered in, a few minutes after he fell into the river. About half an hour previous to the body being found floating in the river he was seen sitting on one of the piers of the dam. The supposition is that while sitting on the pier he became drowsy, and accidentally fell into the river. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts. He was 47 years of age and without a family.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LASALLE, Ill., May 29.—This afternoon little Michael Whalen, of this city, was found drowned in the steamboat basin. His father was drowned when the son was 4 months of age.

Salt Lake, May 29.—There has been quite-an emigration of Mormons to Arizona during the past winter and spring. While on their way to these Arizona settlements on the 24th of this month, President Wells and seven men were upset while crossing a ferry of the Colorado River, and Bishop Roundy, one of the party, was drowned. DROWNED.

BODY FOUND. BODY FOUND.

Species Dispatch to The Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—This morning the body of a dead man was found in Flat Rock Creek, near Columbus, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, which proved to be that of John B. Hubbard, traveling agent for the Manitou Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati. He was seen at Columbus last Thursday without money: That night he attempted to steal a ride to his home (Edinburg) and was knocked off the train by a bridge and killed.

FELL OVERBOARD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 29.—A tack-pointer named John Gordon, resident of Chicago, while intoxicated this afternoon fell from the dock at the

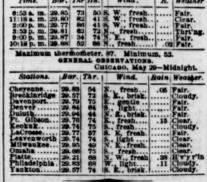
Northern Transportation Company's landing into the river. He was rescued by a courade in a half-lead condition, but was resuscitated, and is now just of danger. MINE EXPLOSION. Porrsville, Pa., May 20.—By an explosion of fire-damp in the alope of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, near Tamaqua, this afternoon, eight men and a boy were severely burned about the heads and faces. It is thought all will recover.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, increasing the brisk and possibly high, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with lower temperature in latter and rising in former.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONA.

CHICAGO, May 29.

Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | R. | Weather



JACKSONVILLE COMMENCEMENTS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 29.—Commencement-week in this Athens of the West is now in full

their annual exercises. To-night the Commencement of the Illinois Conservatory of Music was held in the Opera-House. There were five graduates, all of them in piano music, and three of them also it vocal music. Each exhibits a high degree of proficiency and skill, and, in their public rendition, redected honor both on themselves and the Faculty of the institution. Jacksonville has reason to be very proud of her Conservatory, for it has able instructors, and is turning out some very great adepts in music. One, especially, who graduated this evening, Mise Carrie Whittiesey, dughter of the Rev. William Whittlesey, a Congregational minister of this city, possesses a voice of remarkable excellence, and is destined to make the world hear of her in the future.

SPORTING.

BASE BALL. BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS—RHODE ISLANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Boeron, Mass., May 29.—The White Stockings, on their way from Hartford here, stopped to-day at Providence and played the Rhode Islands, the semi-professional club of that city. The score was:

Isnings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Chicagos 2 0 0 0 0 1 5 3 12

WRESTLING.

CINCINNATI. May 29.—In the wrestling match tohight, \$500 a side, Heayster was thrown the

PAWNEES AND OSAGES.

Lawrence, Kan., May 29.—The contract for furnishing the Pawnee Indians with supplies was awarded by Supt. Nicholson to Measrs. Eldridge & Leach, of Coffeyville.

A grand barbeene was given at the Osage Agency on the 24th for the benefit of the Chiefs and school children. As the school closed on the 24th, this affair was gotten up for them, and committees were affair was gotten up for them, and committees were appointed to see the thing properly through. A beef was killed and roasted whole, and in that manner was conveyed to the school-building, where a grand feast had been prepared, consisting of everything imaginable in the eating line, by the ladies of the Agency. The general good-feeling existing at the Agency was well evidenced to the lookers-on when the grand procession of whites and Osages was seen marching up the mountain-road which leads to the school-building. There they all gathered in the chapel, when, after a few remarks had been made, they all repaired to the dining-room, and Gov. Joe made a very, owerful and effective speech. The Indians are fathering at the Agency from all quarters, and are enrolling for payment, which will be made next week. The Osages are now in from the West, and all are quiet. The report is that the Pawnees had a fight on the Sait Plains with either whites or Cheyennes. It is thought that they met the detachment from Camp Supply, sent to intercept the Osages.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29. - Information from In-

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—Information from Internal-Revenue Supervisor Meyer, who is hunting up illicit stills in Bollinger County, is to the effect that there are crooked stills on nearly every creek in the county, and several secreted in out of the way places in the woods. He expects to arrest some forty persons who are, or have been, connected with illicit distilling, and to break up all the stills, but, owing to peculiar circumstances in the case, it will take some time to do it. He has a force about forty strong with him, and no further resistance to his operations has been offered.

In the United States District Court to-day, the

further resistance to his operations has been offered.

In the United States District Court to-day, the civil suits against distillers' bonds proceeded and judgments were entered in favor of the Government against Alfred Bevis for \$70,000, and Louis Teuscher for \$50,000. District-Attorney Dyer will move for sentences against several mmor members of the Whisky Ring this week. Judge Treat will leave for his summer vacation next week, and Judge Caldwell of the United States Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, will eithere in his place and try the remainder of the civil and other cases which are to come up.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Application has been made for new trials in the whisky cases. The impression now prevails that those who have plenty of money will get off, while those who have out little or nothing will go to prison.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Southern Hotel, St. Louis, having passed into the hands of Messrs. Brealin, Darling & Co., of the Glisey and Mctropolitan Hotels, of New York, will be completely renovated, decorated, and refurnished, and kept first-class in every sense.

Listen to Reason!—There is no poison in Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial! Entirely free from any infusion that may suppress one disease, to induce certain death by causing another! The pure life-sap of evergreen vegetation, warranted ure coughs, coids, hoarseness, and all pulmonary

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Char Pills are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, nervousness, and sile-plessness, and will cure any venson & Reld, No. 92 Lake street, corner Des born, and all druggists.

Save Your Hair.—If you wish to save your hair and keep it strong and healthy, use "Bur-nett's Cocoaine."

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. TO

HOUSEKEEPERS

Note the Following Bargains at the West End Dry Goods House, MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

11-4 White Bed Spreads for 75c; former price \$1. 11-4 White Bed Spreads for 97 1-2c;

former price \$1.40. 11-4 White Bed Spreads for \$1.20; former price \$1.75. 10-4 Marseilles Quilts for \$1; former price \$1.50.

11-4 Marseilles Quilts for \$1.25 and \$1.50; former price \$1.75 and \$2. For \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$4.50 we will sell full size heavy and fine Marseilles Quilts, never before offered for less than \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5 & \$6. A large lot of 5-8 Damask Napking for \$1; worth \$1.50. We call spe cial attention to our fine Damash

Napkins for \$1.50, \$2.50, and \$3; reduced from \$2,33, and \$4. Bleached and Brown Table Lines in all grades, a special bargain, for \$1.

Bleached and Brown Damask and Huck Towels for 15c, 20c, and 25c; worth 20c, 25c, and 37 1-2c. A large and well assorted stock of White Goods, suitable for this season, much below usual prices. Curtain Nets and Lace Curtains in

great variety. Lace Lambrequins in beautiful designs, from 75c up.

CARSON,

PIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Edward R. Pericy, George W. Hinckley, and Wm. S. Hinckley, under the firm name of Pericy, Hinckley & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George W. Hinckley and Wm. S. Hinckley are authorized to settle all accounts of the above firm.

for Currency. New York Exchange Weaker-The Clearings

Yesterday \$3,400,000. The Produce Markets Active and Lower.

Provisions Again Very Weak---Breadstuff's Tend Downward.

An Important Increase in Our Receipts of Grain.

FINANCIAL.

The fluctuations on the Board of Trade in provisions and wheat added to the counter business of some of the banks, which were busy receiving margins. Two failures occurred among the Board of Trade operators—S. G. Hooker and William H. Slaughter & Co. The latter were reported to have tost between \$100.000 and \$200.000 in margins. Other firms were said to be seriously embarrass sy the heavy fall in ments and lard.

other firms were said to be sectionary embarrassed by the heavy fall in meats and lard.

Another feature of activity in financial circles was the country movement of curroncy. The orders from the country for currency were large, compared with the amount averaged of late, and the expectation is entertained of heavy receipts of staff during the week.

The banks have signed an agreement to close today in observance of Decoration Day, and there will be no meeting of the Clearing-House. Since this agreement by the banks, the Board of Trade, instead of adjourning over the entire day, as was expected, decided to sit till quarter past 1. The Board of Trade banks will generally transact what business may be necessary to accommodate customers who wish to deposit for margins, or check for margins, and will fill orders from the country for currency.

for currency.

The local loan market remained quiet. The surplus of loanable funds continues to accumulate.
Regular customers are sparing in their applications for assistance, and desirable outside customers are

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular Desirable independent borrowers ob-On the street, rates are 6@18 per cent, with very

few transactions. New York exchange was offered freely at par between banks.
The clearings were \$3,400,000.

POPULARITY OF HOME ENTERPRISES IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There has been a moderate demand for money during the past week, and a slight improvement has been established in the rates of discount. The increase in the demand is chiefly to be attributed to the loans which have been introduced, but principally to that for the Metropolitan Board of Works. This loan was for 21,350 000. paily to that for the Metropolitan Board of Works. This loan was for £1,350,000 in a 3½ per cent stock. The applications amounted to £7,300,000, or nearly five and a half times the amount offered. Tenders at £100 2s received in full, and at £100 1s 6d about 26 per cent. As this investment will only yield 3½ per cent, while there is not much, if any, hope of its rising to a premiure, we must consider that the applies while there is not much, if any, hope of its rising to a premium, we must conclude that the applications are all genuine, and that there is a large supply of money secking profitable and safe employment. Some of our leading railway companies are also exercising their borrowing powers, and are raising considerable sums upon debentures or debenture stocks. These are also quickly taken up, as they have all afforded a secure means for the investment of our surplus capital. As no foreign loans, either for Governments or for public undertakings, have been introduced, it is evident that only home enterprise engages attention.—London Correspondence Findacial Chronicle.

BOSTON DISCUSSION ABOUT REPUCING INTEREST

BOSTON DISCUSSION ABOUT REDUCING INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS. There is some discussion going on as to the advisability of paying any interest on deposits. At the 2% per cent generally paid there is surely no profit in loaning these deposits at 4 per cent; for two-thirds of the 1% per cent difference must be paid in the 11/2 per cent taxes and 1/2 per cent loss of paid in the 1½ per cent taxes and ½ per cent loss of interest on the proposition of revenue that must be kept at home. The remainder is not worth the trouble, expense, and risk. But even this condition of things is surpassed in England, where, until recently, the best interest the large joint-stock banks could obtain for their loans was 1 per cent per annum. If expenses and taxes were as large there as here, the London banks would refuse to take deposits unless paid for it.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

PACIFIC COAST MINING INTERESTS. The Pacific Coast mining assessments for May amount to \$931,640, of which \$875,700 were laid amount to \$50.5, 700 were laid apon Nevada mines. The Savage assessment is \$224,000. The San Francisco Bulletin says; "It is gratifying to know that, while the mining industry is being developed on fully as large a scale as last year, the results are more satisfactory in intreased dividends and lessened assessments." With respect to the bonanza mines, the same paper says the combined yield this month will probable so:

Totals

Totals

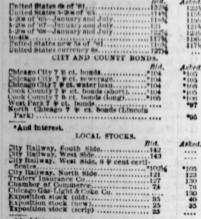
Totals

Taken for city. 17,551 1,541 3,672 the combined yield this month will probably not

The bottom Not REACHED YET.

There has been a remarkable decrease in our imports from Great Britain during the first four months of this year. Compared with the corresponding period in 1875, cotions have decreased from (in round number) 34, 137, 000 to 27, 752, 000 yards; linens from 46, 438, 000 to 35, 884, 000 yards; and silk broadstuffs from 180, 733 to 90, 440 yards. Worsted with horse likewise decreased yards. Worsted stuffs have likewise decreased from 23,398,000 to 19,789,000 yards. The fron and steel imports have become aimost nominal. These returns, which represent to a large extent our spring trade, account in part for the depressed state of British industry.—New York Private.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS, Gold was 112%@142%. Greenbacks were 80@88%. GOVERNMENT BONDS.



BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. May 29.—Gold opened at 113 and closed at 112%, against 113% Saturday. Carrying rates 1 to 3, and fat for borrowing. The decline was due to the more peaceful tone of European dispatches and reports that there were large for-sign orders for grain here.

on the reduction of passenger fares to the West, but soon became strong, and advanced 14214 on rumors that the reduction in fares was

Adams Express. 10776 Fort Wayne. 100
Wells-Fargo 85% Terre Haute 3%
American Express 65% Terre Haute 97. 124
United States Express 70% Terre Haute 100 124
United States Express 70% Terre Haute 100 124
United States Express 70% Terre Haute 100 124
Erie 100 124
Erie 100 124
Erie 100 124
Erie 100 125
Erie 100 126
Erie | latest quotations at the Stock Exchange:
Consolitivity Virginia.	736		Crown Point.
California.	786		Yellow Jackel.
Sargegasted Beicher.	81	Older	
Chollar.	81	Ondence.	
Savage	16	Sierra Nevada.	
Imperial.	5	Exchequer.	
Gould & Curry.	154	Justice.	
Rest & Belcher.	539		
Hale & Norross.	60		

Imperial
Mexican
Gould & Curry
Best & Belcher
Hale & Norcross
No Board to-more LONDON, May 29.—Consols, money and account, 95%. United States bonds, new 5s, 104%; '67s, 109%; 10-40s, 106%; new 5s, 105%. New York Central, 90; Eric, 11%; preferred, 19. Panis, May 29.—Rentes, 103f 80c. Prankform, May 29.—United States bonds, new 5s, 101%.

REAL 'ESTATE

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, May 29: The following instruments were filed for record Monday, May 20;

The premises No. 812 Michigan av. dated May 26. \$12,000 Snell st., 240 if a of West Chigago av. e f. 24x100 ft. av. dated May 27. The premises the filed filed ft. av. dated May 27. The premises dated May 27. The premises dated May 27. The voluments dated May 27. The voluments dated May 27. The voluments dated May 28. The voluments dated May 28. The voluments dated May 28. The voluments dated May 29. Sedgwick at 150 if a of Sophia st, wf, 25x120 it, dated May 29. The voluments dated May 29. The voluments dated May 29. The dated May 29. The dated May 29. The voluments dated May 29. The voluments dated May 29. The cours of the voluments dated May 29. The cours of the voluments dated May 29. The cours of the voluments dated May 29. Seven South of the voluments dated May I.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sixty-first st, 121 ft w of Loomis st, st, 24x124
ft, dated March 29
Jefferson st, 401 ft sof Fifty-sixth st, w t, 25x
73 ft, dated May 26.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on

1	Receipts.		Shipments.	
The same and	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	11,654	9,211	10, 661	8,674
Wheat, bu	72,370	91,890	109,563	109,500
Corn, bu	280,780	111,020	188, 465	77,516
Onts, bu	118,920	74,620	37, 135	143,046
Ryc, bu	935	711	1,585	400
Barley, bu	25,640	3,500		3,983
3. seed, lbs	83,966		53,950	88, 212
F. seed, lbs	28,900	1,100	110,490	
B. corn. lbs			40,562	4,500
C. meats, lbs	143,800	40,704	1,610,734	1, 199, 483
Beef, bris			17	1:
Pork, bls		270	766	RN
Lard, lbs	40, 100	75, 200	393, 780	344, 210
fallow, lbs	23, 360	41,340	160,000	
Butter, Ibs	92, 171	37, 422	96,691	16, 510
Cattle, No	3,544	4, 281	4, 786	9, 646
attle, No	1,279	921	3,714	2, 633
sheep, No	545	261	187	
Ifdes, lbs	159, 265	102,999	135, 878	236,000
I. wines, brls.	150	111	187	256
Wool, lbs	686, 837	144, 124	671, 240	326, 71K
Potatoes, bu.,	550	5,086		2.2
Al, tons	1,638	94 0000	193	
lay, tons	70		24	
umber, m ft.	3,653	7, 369	2,371	3, 160
hingles, m	2,766	1,535	875	
Salt, bris	190	*1 100.00	1,605	941
oultry, Ibs	1,460	6,027		
oultry, coops.	5	58		
dame, pkgs	2			
eggs, pkgs	1, 161	1.674	919	541
Theese, boxes.	982	1, 150	317	736
i'n apples, bris		608		
Beans, bu	4	60	9	15
	-	901		**

bu oats, 1,509 bu wheat, 1,508 bu corn, 2,253 bu oats, 1,509 bu rye, 382 bn barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 12 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 60 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 4 cars No. 1 spring, 51 cars No. 2 do, 54 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected do (195 wheat); 4 cars yellow corn, 1 car No. 1 do, 114 cars red, 12,500 bu high-mixed do, 390 cars and 11,000 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars new mixed do, 143 cars and 5,500 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (657 corn); 33 cars white oats, 47 cars and 7,500 bu No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected do (92 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars rejected do; 50 cars No. 2 barley, 10 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total (1.013 cars), 448,000 bu. Inspected out: 169,787 bu wheat, 111,841 bu corn, 2,946 bu oats, 1,426

bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week: Shipped. | Flour. Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. 77 Burfalo ... 2,805 380,018 100,851 85,724 To Eric ... 1,440 ... 200 11,080 7,065 10,580 To Ordenburg ... 200 11,080 7,065 10,580 To Other C. S. ports ... 153 7,160

Also shipped by rall 2,450 bu rye, and 14,834 bu bar-ley; and 36,000 bu rye to Buffalo by lake. The Board of Trade has decided to adjourn at a quarter past 1 e'clock to-day, in honor of the soldier-dead. There will be no afternoon meeting of the Board.

of the Board.

At last our receipts of grain are assuming something like their old-time volume. There was nothing to be alarmed M in fair receipts any more than

ing to be alarmed Win fair receipts any more than in the resumption of silver as change.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and generally lower. Grain declined early, and ruled steady afterwards, while provisions were almost panicky till near the close of the session, chiefly because of the failure of a rather large operator in lard. Outside of this, the leading feature of the day was a material augment in the receipts of breadstuffs, and the principal news was that which indicated that the European world is not so much excited over the war question as is not so much excited over the war question as herotofore. It was reported that British consols were firmer, and the gold premium in the United. States was less than Saturday's question. Hence a downward tendency in prices here, though the re-ports of the ceresi movement were encouraging; the reports of the past week from the leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard were some 1,500, 000 bu in wheat and flour, and over 1,500,000 bu

tures. Few buyers were to be seen, but a fair number of orders came in by mail, the execution of which gave trade some signs of life. Nothing occurred to disturb values, which were steady and uniform. Groceries to a fair aggregate were dis-tributed to the country trade at substantially former quotations, a reduction in Java coffee of a kc being the only change noted. Sugars, sirups, rice, and teas are in increased demand, and show more strength. The dried-fruit trade was mod-erately active at steady figures. Fish were un-changed in price, though the changes are in favor changed in price, though the chances are in favor of a further decline in lake cured, which are begin-ning to arrive quite freely. Butter was active but a trifle lower, the weakness being due to large recelpts and the hot weather. Cheese also was tending downward. Prices of grain bags were unchanged. Leather remains dull and weak. At the reduced prices there was more doing in the coal market than of late, but there was nothing resembling

set than of late, but there was nothing resembling activity. Oils were quiet, and the quotations of lard, linseed, turpentine, and whale were reduced. A large fleet of lumber vessels was at the sale docks, and the market was active and steady. The yard trade continues fair at unchanged prices.

The demand for hardware and metals continues moderate, and prices for some articles were irregular, owing to the share competition between regular, owing to the sharp competition between some of the local houses. Tin plates are now very low, and it is said they cannot be sold at \$8.50 as a basis without loss to the dealer. Sheet-iron is quoted it lower. Broom-corn continues to move out quite freely in answer to orders, and the better grades of hurl an eager of firm.

out quite freely in answer to orders, and the better grades of hurl are scarce and arm. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. The wool market remains dull, and prices are variable. Hay was also dull, especially prairie, which is arriving freely on wagons. Green fruits were steady, excepting strawberries, which declined under heavy offerings. Lake freights were more active and a shade firmer, but without any decided advance in rates. Wheat was taken to Buffalo at 2½c, and to Kingston at 5½c. Itali freights were dull at nominally unchanged rates, and cars were freely offered at 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 ms. Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 ha.
Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 11c for wheat to New York, and 13c on corn to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 135, 000 bu wheat, 65, 000 bu corn, and

THE PROVISION MARKET. There has been a fearful shrinkage in provisions during the last two weeks. Prices have declined about \$2.50 per brl on pork, 2%c per B on lard.

tions averages not far from 16 per cent—a rate which, if continued, would very soon run the trade which, if continued, would very soon ran the trade into the ground. Thus far only three parties have succumbed to the situation; and they within the past two business days. It is scarcely possible to state the extent of their losses, at the present time, and we do not attempt it. A point of much greater interest is to look at the question often asked yes-

anxiety of farmers to sell, as they think there is little chance of an upward reaction, and wish to realize as far from the bottom as possible. With no prospect for improvement in this direction, and a probable further decline, there certainly is not much ground for hoping that product will soon sell ligher than the present range, as the wintercured stuff is meeting with increased competition from that of summer make. But we find reason to believe that the stocks of product have nearly all worked out of the hands of weak holders during the excitement of the past few days. Some of our heaviest operators here, and some of the most solld men in New York, have taken hold largely, and are certainly able to carry the load if reason to believe that the stocks of product have nearly all worked out of the hands of weak holders during the excitement of the past few days. Some of our heaviest operators here, and some of the most solid men in New York, have taken hold largely, and are certainly able to carry the load if they have the disposition to do so. Of the two or three parties here about whom some anxiety has been expressed, we inderstand that all of them have made arrangements which cover the situation, and several lots have been ordered shipped out, so that the outward movement during the tion, and several lots have been ordered shipped out, so that the outward movement during the first half of June will probably be a very large one. Most parties of experience in the trade had long regarded prices as too high for safety, and buyers for consumption studiously held aloof, leaving the property to be handed around here on contracts for future delivery, and carried, for so much per month, for parties who persisted in believing that the investment was a spood one. The decline that resulted from this reticent attitude has now been important enough to induce a change of base, and even more numerous orders may be expected the moment the market orders may be expected the moment the market gives signs of having touched bottom by turning

upward.

There is therefore good ground for believing that the consequences will not be more serious to the trade than now. Indeed, the danger is now the other way, -that the men who have recklessly sold short during the tumble, and who would continue to do so should the market decline further, will be

Board would be constantly in litigation. It the able and accomplished Secretary has comregarded as indispensable. If the neople take it into their heads to send him to Co take it into their heads to send him to Congress (they might go farther and fare worse), it is feared the Board of Trade would immediately go to the bow-wows. To avoid such catastrophe, I would suggest that the Board of Trade abolish about half their rules, and, instead of enacting a rule against corners, adopt a rule holding every member to a strict, specific performance of his contract.—Hable to suspension for failure to perform, without submitting the question of damages to the Arbitration Committee. When a member sells short he knows the risk he assumes,—it is the short sellers that afford the opportunity to corner the market.

to the Arbitration Committee. When a member sells short he knows the risk he assumes,—it is the short sellers that afford the opportunity to corner the market.

Regarding the effect of the decline in the grain trade on the general properity of Chicago, I wish to suggest that the Board of Trade are not responsible for it. Some ten or twelve years ago the Board of Trade, appreciating the Importance of the grain trade to the welfare of Chicago, organized a "Commercial Committee," to be composed of representatives of the various industrial and commercial interests, but the merchants, manufacturers, etc., appointed on that Committee neglected to attend the meetings. Marshall Field and William K. Doggett were the only representatives contribute who were at all regular attendants of the Board of Trade, who were at all regular attendants, and the Committee was abolished. Again, the Board of Trade who were at all regular attendants to the discharge of the duties devolving upon them; gave much time to investigate a special committee to the discharge of the duties devolving upon them; gave much time to investigation, and developed facts which in their judgment called for a permanent organization, and gave much time in calling, of merchants outside of the Board of Trade, and urging the subject on their attention; but failed to association, and abandoned further efforts.

It is a fact, which does not seem to be understood outside the Board of Trade, that nine-tenths of the daily attendants on the Board do not feel any interest whether much or little grain comes to the Chicago market. They buy and sell options for millions of bushels daily, and watch the receipts as posted on the builetin-board only for the purpose of judging how the daily and watch the receipts as posted on the builetin-board only for the purpose of judging how the daily and watch the receipts as posted on the builetin-board only for the purpose of judging how the daily and watch the receipts and members ready to co-operate with them. They are a generous, w

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS
received at Chicago Customs May 29, 1876: L. C.
Huck, 1,500 bu barley; Moseback & Humphrey.
25 drums caustic soda; Field, Leiter & Co., 2 cases FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS woolens; West, Kaiser & Co., 1 case cotton embroideries; William Finkler & Sons, 6 cases woolens, 1 case watch-springs; Schram, Myers & Co., 2 cases cotton embroideries; Julius Bauer & Co., 3 cases musical instruments; Root & Sons' Music Company, 7 cases musical instruments; G. H. Foster & Co., 1 case leather gloves; Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., 2 cases cotton hosiery; H. Enderis, 3 cases books; Briggs Bros., 17 sacks seeds; F. Zinker, 2 cases tollet soap. Amount of duties collected, \$1,058.74.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very active and very weak. The market on the speculative articles was feverish early, then steadier, then heavy, with the announcement of one additional failure (in lard), and the fear of more to follow, again ruled steadier when it was found that the mischlef was not so bad as had been apprehended, and took an upward turn in the latter part of the seasion, as several buying orders were sent in from outside to take hold at the decline. The day was one of the most active experienced this year so far, except in meats, holders being very anxious to get out of the deal, while there was little or no demand except from the short interest. Hogs were in fair supply, and again easier, which was generally accepted as an argument of further weakness in product. If the supply of hogs should keep up during the hot weather to its recent volume, winter curred suff would be little wanted, and summer lots would probably be offered at less priors than now, because of a decrease in the cost.

Mess Pork—Was unusually active, and very fregular. The market opened apparently firm at Saturday's closing prices, declined she per bri from that point, advanced dec, and fell back 10 state, closing disc lower than Sat-

urday afternoon. Sales were reported of 515 bris cash at \$18.75×16.10; 7.0% bris seller June at \$18.875×16.10; 7.0% bris seller June at \$18.875×16.10; 1.0% seller July at \$18.55×19.30; 6.500 bris seller August at \$18.85×19.50; 2.000 bris seller September at \$19.00×19.50; and 500 bris seller the year, at \$18.00. Total, 43.25 bris. The market closed tame at \$18.65×18.75 cash, according to weight; \$18.65×18.70 seller July; and at \$19.00×10.10 seller August. Seller the year of \$19.00×10.10 seller August. Seller the year the year of \$19.00×10.10 seller August. Seller the year the year at \$14.50. July at 10.00×10.10 seller August. Seller the year the year the year at 10.00×10.10 seller August. Seller the year t

hensive of more extensive failures in the trade, and that very fear made the market weaker than it otherwise would have been, as it increased the number of those anxious to sell.

After as complete a canvass of the situation as was possible with the limited time at command, we find good reason to believe that the worst is over. The situation does not promise much improvement at present, as hogs are coming forward very freely, both to this city and to packing points in the country. Indeed, it seems as if the recent break in the prices of hogs has only increased the anxiety of farmers to sell, as they think there is little chance of an upward reaction, and wish to realize as far from the bottom as possible. With no prospect for improvement in this direction, and a probable further deeline, there certainly is an apposable further deeline, there is an apposable

PLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. The weaker feeling in wheat made buyers hold off, but sellers were not anxious enough to be willing to shade prices. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 300 bris winters partly at \$5.500s.15; and 775 bris spring extras chiefly at \$5.00s.75. Total, 1, 175 bris. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.375*e7.875; common to good do, \$5.875*e7.35; shipping extras, \$4.50*e5.00; good do, \$5.00s.5.375; choice do, \$5.50s.5.875; patents do, \$6.00s.9.00; Minnesota, \$5.00s.5.875; pring superflues, \$3.00s.6.00; 79e flour, \$4.30s.4.50.

Bran—Was less setive, and about 50e per ton lower. Sales were 40 tons at \$10,000 on track and free on board cars. BREADSTUFFS.

track.

**Corn-Meal—Course was nominal at \$17.25 per ton on

track.
WHEAT-Wasactive, andvery irregular, advancing 11/20 early, than falling back 2%c, and closing 1%c below the latest quotations of Saturday. Liverpool was quoted strong, though with no advance established, and the cheaper, the Continental demand for wheat slackening, and that Milwaukee had received a requisition from the

trade than now. Indeed, the danger is not the trade than now. Indeed, the danger is not the trade than now. Indeed, the danger is not the date way,—that he men who have recklosely sold short during the tumble, and who would contine to the date of the trade of trade of the trade of trade of the trade of trade of the trade of the trade of the trade of the trade of trade of the trade of the trade of the trade of trade of the trade of the trade of trade

were reported of 28, 500 on no. 2at isospecion 18, 600 on no same at 275, 275 for intired and singlished or mixed in the on track; and 8, 400 bu at 386,354 c (inside for mixed) free on beard. Total, 46, 500 bu.

18 YE—Was in request to all was quoted at 646,656. The 18 YE—Was in request to all was quoted at 646,656. The 18 YE—Was were rap. Total, 2, 400 bu.

18 ARLEY—Was quiet and higher, excepting June, which was quoted in 15 c lower than on Saturday, and a good deal of the No. 2 had been previously sold to arrive, and some was held back in expectation of higher prices to-day, hence the cash offerings of the speculative grade were not so numerous. Most of the cash including the low grades, was taken by the parties engineering the low grades, was taken by the parties engineering the low grades, was taken by the parties confined in the close. Cash Nool Seet, weaken, the sold first at 686, partiy to arrive infis month, then rose to 71c, and closed at 70c. May was nominal. Quotable at the close at 70c. June was lower, under an increased deaffer to sell, closing at 466,50c. The lower grades advanced early to 386,37c; to No. 3, and 30c for rejected, selling readily at these prices? Samples were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 by No. 2 at 696,71c; 3,600 by No. 3 at 366,37c; t. 200 by rejected at 30c; 400 by sample at 35c. Total 8 sets by.

Wheat—Sales, 165,000 by a \$1.06% for June and

bu by sample at 35c. Total is see bu.

Wheat—Sales, 165,000 bu as \$1.00% for June and \$1.00% for July, and 440444(c for July, Corne-Sales, 350,000 for at \$1.00% for July, and \$18.85c 18.65 for August.
Layd—500 tes at \$11.25 for July, and \$11.37% for August.

Lard-500 tos at \$11.25 for July, and \$11.37% for August.

Mess pork was lower, with sales of 1,250 bris at \$18.80 fe is, 85 fonguly.

Lard was in fair request. Sales 1,750 tos at \$11.256 ft. 32% for July, closing at \$11.306, 11.32% for July, closing at \$11.306, 11.32% short rith were enacter, sales being reported of 450,000 hs seller July at 6c.

Wheat was moderately active and a shade firmer. June sold at \$1.006(a), 074, closing at \$1.07. July sold at \$1.0761,07%, and closed at \$1.076, June. Seller May sold at \$1.5761,078, and closed at \$1.0786, June sold at \$1.578, closing at the outside. June sold at \$1.578, and closed at \$1.578, July closed at \$1.500, and closed at \$1.578, and closed \$1.588, and \$

ton at 5c, and steamer From was probably taxen for outs to Buffalo.

Mess pork was fairly active, and 75,0010c lower, clos-ing at \$18.55 for June, \$18.775 for July, and \$18.975 for August. Saice 4.720 oris at \$18.55 for June, \$18.75 618.775 for July, and \$18.075,619.00 for August. Lard was easier, with saics of 1,720 tes at \$11.10 cash or June, \$11.20 for July, and \$11.40 for August. Shoulders were steady, with saics of 20.500 its cash at Shoulders were steady, with saics of 20.500 its cash at \$20.25 for August. \$20.25 for July and \$1.20 lbs seller August at \$3.25 for August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Wassteady at \$2.18.
BROOM-CORN—The order trade continues fair at uniformly steady prices. Choice hurl, &&see; medium and No. 2 hurl, 76-8c; 76-75-6; good medium brush, 55-68-54c; fair inside and covers, 46-5c; inferior, 36-4c; crooked, 26-6c.
BUTTER—The receipts continue heavy, but the outward movement also is on a very liberal scale, and stocks are not "piling up" to any very alarming extent. The market, however, still has a weak tone, the anxiety to realize being general. We modify our outstaions.

ward movement also is on a very liberal scale, and stocks are not "pilling up" to any very alarming extent. The market, however, still has a weak tone, the anxiety to realize being general. We modify our quotations as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 20425c; medium to good grades, 16618c; inferior to common, 11614c.

BAGGING—Prices remain as before, except that the quotation of 4-bu burlaps is reduced to 14615c. The market is quiet and easy at the following figures: Stark A. 253c; Peerless AA. 244c; Leviston, 24c; Montany, 244c; Ontario, 25c; American A. 24c; Montany, 24dc; Ontario, 25c; American A. 24c; Montany, 24dc; Otter Creek, 22c; burlap bags, 4c; Amoskess, 22c; Otter Creek, 25c; burlap bags, 4c; Amoskess, 22c; Otter Creek, 25c; burlap bags, 4c; Amoskess, 25c; Gammes, 25c; Amosker, 25c; Amoskess, 4c; Amoskess, 25c; Amoskess, 4c; Amoskess, 4

176/190; blackberries, 1146/13c; raspberries, 53/234c; plifed cherries, 22/6/24c.

**Nuts-Filberts, 116/11/6c; almonds, Terragona, 19/6/8
20c; Naples walnuts, 16/8/17c; French walnuts, new.
116/12c; Grenoble walnuts, 14/8/15c Brazilis, 56/8/6c; Tench Francis, 15/8/6c; French walnuts, 58/8/6c; Tench Francis, 15/8/6c; Merries were in large supply, slow, and lower. A few cherries were offered at 15/8/2/c per quart. Foreign fruits continued firm, except West India plnes and bananas, and oranges may take another turn upward, as the supply is light and most of the boxes have to be reassorted and packed, thus enhancing the cost of the fruit. Quojations: Strawberries, 22/6/6/2/50 per case; gooseberries, 86/10c; good to choice apples, 84.008/4.50 per brit oranges, 85.008/4.50 per brit.

\$8.008/7/50 per box; lemons, 85.508/600 per box; bunch, 15/100/ERIES—Jobbores were fairly busy. The fact

pineapoles, \$2.5063.00 per dox; bananas, \$3.0054.50 abunch.

6.600 ERHES—Jobbers were fairly busy. The fact that comparatively few buyers were present in person gave the market an air of quiet, but the order-srecived by mail were numerous and liberal, and the distribution of staple and side goods was large in the aggregate. Java coffee was slightly lower; otherwise the prices current at the close of last week were fully maintained. We quote:

Rice—Rangoon, 86,406Mc; Carolina, 74,880; Louisiana, 86,467Mc. Alternangowin Java, 2016, 2016; Java, No. 2, 2816, 2716; Coffee Care Say, 2816

choice to fancy Rio, 225,6225c; good to prime do, 215,98
2254c; common to fair. 205,6225c; roasfing, 1943194c;
Singapore Java, 245,6225c; Costa Rica, 226,2255c; Maracalox, 225,6225bc; Costa Rica, 226,2255c; Maracalox, 225,6225bc; Maracalox, 225,6225bc; Maracalox, 225,6225bc; Maracalox, 225,6225bc; Maracalox, 225,625bc; Maracalox

LEA FIRE—None of the features of the leather man ket were more favorable for jobbers than hitherto Trade was dult all around, and values were unserth-ind variable. The deather to

120 of the control of

siow at 10%11c. Ducks and geese were not in the market. The offerings of all poultry were small, but there was little inquiry.

POTATOES—Old Peachblows were in moderate demand at 30%50c per but in sacks. The offerings were small, many dealers being entirely out of stock. Carlots were quoted at 25c. New potatees sold at \$4.50% of the second of the sec medium, 402-20; government Section of the Section o

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,978 head. The market was as devoid of animation and prices were as low as on anyday of last week. Alprices were as low as on any day or hast week. Arthough the receipts were considerably less than usually reported for Monday, there were many more cattle than the trade required, and seliers had all they could do to sustain Saturday's prices. The offerings were mostly of fair to choice qualities, and the bulk of the trading was accomplished at \$4.2564.75. The market closed dull.

mostly of fair to choice qualities, and the bulk of the trading was accomplished at \$4.25a.4.75. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year to 3 year of steers, weighting 1,300 to 1,550 Bs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 Bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flosh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 Bs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 Bs.

Hedium Grades—Steers in fair flosh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 Bs.

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According 1,000 to 1,000 Bs.

According 1,000

53.....239 8.451 SHEEP-Received, 501 head. There was a good demand from the local and Eastern trade, under which the supply was quickly disposed of, and at full figures. We quote common to choice shorn at \$3.75@5.50.

12,751 sgainst 18,930 last week; Yorkers, \$6.508 8.75; Philadelphia, \$7.0087.75. Sheep-lecelpts, 5.300 head; total for the week, 17.200 head, against 21,800 hast week; selling at \$4.008 5.75.

5.75.

St. Louis, May 29.—Hogs—Higher for low grades; shipping, 86.0036.25. Bacon, \$5.9036.00; butchers, \$5.9036.50.

Cuttle—Slow; little doing: quotations unchanged. cincinnati.

Cincinnati. May 29.—Hogs—Dull and lower; common to good light, \$5.5046.25; fair to good heavy, \$6,1546.25; receipts, 1,689; shipments, 1,170.

\$6,1566.25; receipts, 1,689; shipments, 1,170.

LUMBER.

The cargomarket was active at unchanged prices.
About 40 cargoes were counted in the morning, and at noon fully half of this number had been sold and taken away. Manistee or Ludington piece stuff sold readily at \$8.00, and may be quoted firm at that price, while inferior qualities from other ports are quoted at \$7.506
7.75. Inch lumber was steady at \$8.0069.00 for common, and \$10.00612.00 for the better grades. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$2.0062.90. Lumber freights were quoted at \$1.25 for Muskegon or Grand Haven, \$1.375 for Ludington, and \$1.37561.50 for Muskegon or Frand Haven, \$1.375 for Ludington, and \$1.37561.50 for Muskegon or Frand Haven, \$1.375 for Ludington, and \$1.37561.50 for Muskegon or Frand Haven, \$1.375 for Ludington, and \$1.37561.50 for Muskegon or The Common for architecture of the state of the state

ox boards, A.
ox boards, B.
stock boards, 10 and 12 in...
stock boards.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 29-11 a. m. - Flour-No. 1, 24s.

unchanged.

Liverroot, May 29-Latest. - Cetton - Steadler;
5 15-16205(d), sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and d, 800 American.

London, May 29. - Refined Privateum - 10s Dd.

Limeet Oil - 225 Od. Spirits Turpentine-22s.
ANTWERP, May 20. - Petroleum-28s 34.

PRODUCE.

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PRODUCE.

Sew 1018.

Special Divide the Problem.

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Special Divide the Sew 1018.

Special Divide the Sew 1018.

Sew 1018.

Say Non. May protect to sell; heavy receipts, high freights, and small Continental demand restricting butiness; quotestions, No. 2 divide 22; No. 3 dividentice, said as \$1.5; No. 1 Minnesota by sample offered at \$1.30; amber Michigan No. 2 sold at \$1.25; market closes duli and weak. By in moderate demand; Westgra, 85c; Canada, 30c; State steamer Buttod, 0.88650; no grade, 375c; unmerchantable, 0.3855c; mixed Western, 80c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 0.085056c. Oast queter market, No. 2 Chicago, 80c; No. 2 New York, 30c; rejected, 3893c; white Western, 60c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 0.085056c. Oast queter market, No. 2 Chicago, 80c; No. 2 New York, 30c; rejected, 3893c; white Western, 60c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 0.085056c. Oast queter market, No. 2 Chicago, 80c; No. 2 New York, 30c; rejected, 3893c; white Western, 60c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 0.085056c. Oast queter market, No. 2 Chicago, 80c; No. 2 New York, 30c; rejected, 3893c; white Western, 60c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 0.085056c. Oast queter market, No. 2 Chicago, 80c; No. 2 New York, 30c; rejected, 3893c; white Western, 60c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 0.08506c. Oast grade, 10c; oast grade, 10c; oast \$11.50c; August, 20c toa 81.00c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 10c; oast \$11.50c; August, 20c toa 81.00c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 10c; oast \$11.50c; August, 20c toa 81.00c; steamer yellow, 60c; plane, 10c; oast \$1.50c; oast \$1.50c

to the Confinent, 6s 64s6s bd; to Cork for orders, 6s6 6s 3d.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Your, May 28—Cotton—Quies but firm; 11 13-16s 12c; futures weak and frregular; May, 12c; June, 12s 12; 1-32c; 12t; 12-3-32s 12t; May, 12c; June, 12s 12; 3-2c; 12s; 2-3c; 12c; September, 12 3-16s 12 7-32c; October, 11 27-32s 115c; December, 11 27-32s 115c; December, 11 27-32s 115c; January, 11 31-32s 12c; February, 12 3-32s 12kc; March, 12 7-32s 12kc; April, 12 11-32s 12sc.

Flour—Firm; opened and closed quiet; holders disposed to accept the figures current last Saturday; recepts, 13,000 brls; No. 2, 83,0033.50; super State and Western, 84,10c4.50; common to good extra, 85,05 5-35; good to choice, 85,3065.75; white wheat extra 85s.80s7.73; extra 0hio, 85,0567.00; St. Loufs, 85,28sci.00; Minnesota, patent process, 85,2549.50. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

Corn Most.—Steady; Western, 62,8563.30.

Grath—Weak cluid and heavy; very limited export inquiry; the advance in freights and more quiet cable seconds. 814,000 pp.; which is the export demand.

Grain—Wheat dull and heavy; very limited export inquiry; the advance in freights and more quiet cable accounts are materially checking the export demand. Receipts, 614,000 bu; white Michigan, 81,47681.53; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.25; No. 3 do. 81,15; No. 2 amber whiter to arrive, \$1.25; No. 3 do. 81,15; No. 2 amber whiter to arrive, \$1.25; No. 3 do. 81,15; No. 2 amber whiter to arrive, \$1.25; No. 3 do. 81,15; No. 2 amber whiter to arrive, \$1.25; No. 3 do. 81,15; No. 2 amber whiter to arrive, \$1.25; No. 3 do. 81,15; No. 2 amber whiter to grade, \$1.05; No. 2 do. 81,00; No. 3 do. 81,15; No. 2 do. 81,15

oleum—Quiet; crude, 85 a836 18621c. done—Dull and heavy; 85 a834c. uined Resin—Unchanged.

Strained Resin—Unchanged.
Sprints Purpendine—Quick; 315c.
Figus—Unsettlied; Western, 18212c.
Figus—Unsettlied; Western, 18212c.
Freedistans—Furk heavy new mess, \$19.75; futures
and the strain of the

firm; closed lower; prime steam, \$11.50c11.00; June, \$11.50c11.50; July, \$11.00c11.00; August, \$11.775cc \$11.50c11.50; August, \$11.775cc \$11.50c11.50; August, \$11.775cc \$12.15.

Hutter-Heavy; Western new, 14694c.

Philadelli, August, \$1.12.

Philadelli, \$1.12.

Phil

nrsts, 186200; rolls, Wostern extras, 18622c; firsts, 170418c; Cheese—Quiet; New York fancy, 100313c; Western prime to fine, 9641596.

Eygs—Nouthal; New York and Delaware fresh, 120 14c; Western fresh, 1201359c.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Frour—Quiet, but steady, Western superfine, \$3.0064.50; extras, \$4.5065.50; family, \$5.5067.50.

Grein—Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, \$1.4781.48, Corn—Western duil and lower; Western mixed, 39866. Rye May American State of the S

#Bay-Market dui; Maryiana and Fennsyivania, 413.50, #221.50.

Procisions—Market duil and weak. Pork, \$21.50.

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Procisions—Market duil and weak. Pork, \$21.50.

Land duil and heavy: Fennsyivania, 143641556. Lard duil and heavy: Fennsyivania, 143641556. Lard duil and heavy: Western good to prime, 1924.

Petroleum—Nominal; crade, \$456856; refined, 146.

Coffee—Market duil; Rio, 1566186; jobbing, 15469.

186.

Coffee—Market dull; Rio. 156:18c; jobbing, 153:69
19c.
Whishy—Market dull at \$1.115.
Receipts—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 104,000 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, 24,000 bu.
NEW ORLEANS.
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OR

rar dull and unchanged; prime, 85c.

Bran—Quiet and weak; 75c.

St. Louis, May 29.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged.

Frous—Dull and unsettled; weak; little doing.

Gravin—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter,

Gravin—Wheat firmer at days the control of othering; No. 2, 335c. Rye firmer at 62563c. Barley— No sales.
Whisky—Nominally unchanged; \$1.09.
Provisions—Pork dull and bower: \$19.5020.00.
Lard dull and nominal; cothing doing. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 73c; clear rib, 103c; clear, 103c. and lower; shoulders, 7%c; clear rib, 10%c; clear, 10%c.
Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 93,000 bu; coata, 11,000 bu; barley, none; rye, 1,000 bu.
MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat opened weak; steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.05; hard, \$1.27; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05; hard, \$1.27; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05; No. 2, nominally 4.6c. but and the companied of the community of the c

\$1.254; August, \$1.27; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.10, No. 3 D. & M. red. \$1.10; rejected red. 90c; de D. 4 M., sec. Corn dull and lower high mixed spot, Mar. Sec; June held as 50c, do fored; June held as 50c, sec. June held as 50c, sec. June mixed, 57c; No. 2 white, compared, 47c; No. 2 white, compared, 47c; damaged Lake Shore, 42c. Oats dull Mixed, 33c; least Mixed parts, 30c, Mixed parts, 5000 bu; corn, 5000

23,000 bu; oata, 7,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. May 29.—Cotton—Firm; 1114c.

Frour—Quiet but steady: 85.00 45.85.

Grain—Wheat in fair demand; \$1.0560.25.

Cort easier; 48650c. Oata dull; 33450c. Rye quiet and un-

Four-Quiet but steeder 8.0045.85.

Frain-Wheat in temand: \$1.0561.25. Correspondence of the control of the cont

COTTON.

COTTON.

New Orderans, La., May 29.—Cotton firmer, but not generally higher; sales 1,400 bales; quotations unchanged; net receipts for two days, 1,500 bales; gross, 2,144; exports to Havre, 2,037; to Amsterdam, 909; stock, 124,721.

Galveston, Tox., May 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 118c; net receipts, 252 bales; exports, coastwise, 303; sales, 300.

Savannan, Ga., May 29.—Cotton nominal; middlings, 116; at the ceeipts, 350 bales; exports, coastwise, 446; sales, 21.

Charleston, S. C., May 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 118c; at the ceepts, 34 bales; export coastwise, 332; sales, 100.

Moniles, Ala., May 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 104, ala.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS,

New York, May 20.—The package trade in dry
goods was quiet, but some large sales were made at
concessions from former prices, in order to meet auction figures. Prints were in moderate demand, and
articities were fairly active. Lancaster ginghams were
joining at 10%C. Tuesday business will be generally
supercoded.

TETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, May 20.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; we quote standard white, 110 test, 11c; prime wiste, 150 test, 12c, car lots.
Firmsneno, Pa., May 20.—Petrolum dull; crode, #2, 22% at Parker's; refined, 14%414%, Philadelphia

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There was a fair inquiry for canal vessels, and taken for Buffalo for wheat at about 2%c. The capacity taken foots up 140,000 bu wheat, 65,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats, on the following

Seaton, wheat at 2%c; prop Georgia, wheat, through rate; prop Montana, part cargo wheat, through rate; prop Montana, part cargo wheat, through rate; prop Alaska, corn. To Saraia—Prop Montgomery, corn, through rate. To Kingston—Schrs Mineral Rock and Florida, wheat at 5%c; schrs Cossack and O. M. Bond, corn at 5c; schr Watertown, cats at 4c. In the afternoon the O. J. Dewey and B. Mitchell were taken for 36,000 bu corn to Kingston at 5c. Probably some steamer room was engaged for oats.

RLSSWHERE.

BUFFALO, May 27.—There was a marked improvement in rates to Chicago, and a still greater advance is expected next week. Many vessels are in ordinary yet. Buffalo owners are asking 75c to \$1; coal arriving by canal out of principal shipments. Capt. Tom Collins reports: Schr Georga M. Case, coal hence to Chicago, 50c; schr F. C. Leighton, do; schr Mary Lyon, coal, Cleveland to Ogdensburg, \$1.60 per ton, straight. Mr. John M. Laughlin reports: Soow Eveline, thes from Best Creek to Buffalo. Lin sach, sohr Morthumber. Ordensburg, \$1.00 per ton, straight. Mr. John M. Laughlin reports: Scow Eveline, ties from Best Creek to Buffalo, 11c each; schr Morthumberland, ties from Leamington to Dunkirk, & each; schr S. F. Gale, coal from from Erde to Buffalo 30c per ton, free. The sessableage W. T. Graves, schrs Scotta and J. M. Hutch-dason leave for Krie to lond coal on contract for Chicago; the rate is said to be 65c per ton. The best charter reported this season is the schr D. E. Balley, coal hence to Chicago, 60c per ton.—55c advance. Capt. George W. Bone reports: Schrs Lacerns and Our Son, coal hence to Chicago, 50c per ton. The schr Young America was taken for sait to Eric at 4c per bri, free on board, and ties from Bear Creek to Buffalo at 11c each.

Millwauker, May 27.—Freights continus from at 2%c for wheat to Buffalo. The following charters have been made: Schrs Saveland, H. M. Scors, and David Vance, wheat to Buffalo at 2%c; prop Arabla, wheat at through rate.

CHICAGO.

Business around the docks was unusually defl yesterday, though there is a large lumber-fleet in port....The schr Dawn lost her jibboom by collision in the river yesterday....The Gracie M. Filet, while being towed up the river, came in conset with the schr Emma A. Mayes, and lost her forerigging, besides sustaining other slight damage...
The George W. Adams is getting calked at one of
the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company...
The schr G. J. Dewey was in port yesterday for the
first time. She is a fine-looking craft... Mr. Harry
Mead, fireman on the tug Smith, got his arm
caught in the machinery of the tug yesterday, and
hadiit fractured... The wind changed suddenly from
the southwest to the north yesterday afternoon,
creating quite a squali, which, however, did so
damage to the shipping... It was ramored yesterday that the owners of single tugs had come to
conclusion that it would be better to give up their
opposition to the scheme of laying up one-third of
the tugs in the river, and that an arrangement
would be made in a few days... It is to be bored
that there will be no change made in the precede
Harbor-Masters, as the gentlemen who now fill the
position are all well qualified, and have performed
their duties thus far to the satisfaction of the ressel and tag-owners. Green hands in such position
would be worse than useless. with the schr Emma A. Mayes, and lost her fore-

sel and tng-owners. Green hands in such positions would be worse than useless.

MILWAUKEE.

The brig Mechanic, of Racine, is on dry dock at Wolf & Davidson's, being calked previous to her departure for Muskegon, from which port she leads a cargo of deals for Quebec, and from thenge to Wexford, Ireland. The Mechanic has been faid up for two years, and as lake business does not seem to improve, she is about to try her fortune on set water. She is commanded by Capt. M. J. Kelley, of Racine, a gentleman well known to the marine community on the lakes. The following is the inspector's report of her survey held on the 27th of May, at Milwaukes: She was built in Detroit by Goodsell, and issunched in 1848. She is rated at 233 tons, and owned by A. O. Burch & Co. and Charles P. Bliss. he her outfit is found a smail chain % inches 0 fathoms, large chain 1 3-16 inches 90 fathoms, new decks, two new improved pumps, large anchot, 1,367 pounds, cammissall, topsail, and flying jib, extra running-gear, nearly new. In 1869 she was rebuilt, secting entire new ends, new celling from sall-water mark up, topelden deeks, and deck-frames, celling 5 inches thick, hook acraped and edsplotted between each frame, all rotten frames taken

ost and replaced with new shelf-pieces— knees to each frame. Her length of keel fest! broadth of beam, 26 feet 1 inch; de fest? broadth of beam, 26 feet 1 inch; de hold, 10 feet 7 inches. The Inspectors rees, hold, 10 feet 7 inches. She is valued at \$10,000,—

LAKE ERIE. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Fars. Pa., May 29.—Arrived from Opposed annie Sherwood, Allegheny.

Departed, none. The prop Graves and or reported as receiving 65 cents per ton on creditions.

The regular rates paid are 50 ceason. The regular rates paid are 50 ceason. Nothing higher has been paid the 50 ceason.

ELEVATING AT BUFFALO.

ELEVATING AT BUFFALO.
The Buffalo Courier says: "The Euffal Association, which has managed to rebelle existence this season, in spite of the nation of trade and the sociativity of "flow made an important concession to the dema the times resterday, by reducing its rates exient of three-eighths of a cent per The rate for elevating this season, up to year has been one cent per bushel, including five storage. It is now reduced to five-eighth storage. It is now reduced to five-eighth cent, including five same storage, the charge cent, including the same storage to distributed as follows: One-half cent grain and one-eighth to the vessel, days intimated, in view of the general days intimated, in view of the general for every days is still retained. This action is taken water route. The prospect at present is in water route. The prospect at present is not and the control of elevators, and induce larger shipments water route. The prospect at present is not exceed by a still retained, too, that, as a consequight. It is notable, too, that, as a consequight. It is notable, too, that, as a consequight. It is notable, too, that, as a consequight in the second of elevators. At this port the vention of elevators. As to the causal forwards would suppose that they must now have twenty to the second in the freights offered do not an pay expenses. Ten tugs are also in ordinarelated reasons. As to the causal forwards would suppose that they must now have to the second in the total of a social grain that they must now have to the grain movement, viz: dis cents for wheat and 5% of for corn to New York, in the totals of about 2 cents per bu. It to see where there can be any margin for the main in these figures. The problem of transportation is solved, and yet we are tir

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Pont Huron, Mich., May 29.—Down
Russia, Benton, Tioga and barges, Jenn
barges; schrs Ohlo, A. Cobb, Daniel Lyon
terey, Win. Jones, James C. Harrison.
Ur.—Props Hale and consort, Havan
barges, Tempest and barges; schrs Magelles
King.
Wind.—North, fresh; weather fine.
Pont Huron, Mich., May 29.—10:40,
Pown.—Props Gordon Campbell. Badges
Blanchard, Annie Smith, Raleigh and tos
Brightle, Granger, Isabella Sands, Al
Wawanosh, Siberia, Southampton, Bolivia,
Boy, Reed, Case, Abbie L. Andrews, Alle
ards, Ferrett, N. C. West, W. J. Saffell,
New Hampshire, Kate Winslew, C. G.
Charles Hinkley, Ishpemine.
Ur.—Prop Commodore; schrs Wenona,
Dunford.

Dunford. Wind-North, fresh; weather clear. THE CANAL.

THE CANAL.

Romeo, 7,500 bu oats; North America, 6,000 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 7,500 bu Josée, LaSalle, 6,050 bu corn; First N.

Bird's Bridge, 6,300 bu corn; Phomix L.

5,000 bu corn; Morning Light, Ottawa, 1 corn, 5,000 bu oats.

Clearing—Frop Montauk, Lockport, 4 wheat; prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington humber; J. Menard, Wilmington, 70 m in m lath. MARQUETTE.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

Manquette, Mich., May 29.—Assuvei
Nahant, Cormorant, H. B. Tuttle; schre
H. Ely, Charles Wall, Wells Burt, Eliza
CLEAREN—Schr Escanaba, William Shup
Bound UP—Schr Emma Hutchinson.
Passed Down—Prop St. Paul.
The vessels that lott here Saturday are is
ice 30 miles from here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHAPINOS.

The tug Annie M. Pierce has left Bu Long Point to aid in the release of the barn ford, ashore there... The rates for towing Lake Champlain this season are lower to been known in a long time. The lines chose for towing from Whitehall to St. John Buffalo Courier states that the fron passeng India, China, and Japan, of the Anchor is to p at Put-in Bay on their way to a gan and Duncan City this morning we franada and brig Roscius in tow. They been at Cheboygan since fall, and is iliapidated in appearance. The Grana looking wreck, and has been towed to dry-dock, where she will be taken out day and thoroughly repaired. She is and is minus most of her canvas. The be towed to Detroit for repairs."

B. F. ALLEN.

The Sults in the United States Co...
Moines.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Drs Moines, Ia., May 29.—The 6th of been set for the trial of the causes of B. in the United States Circuit Court here.
Miller, of the United States Suprem. In the United States Circuit Court in Miller, of the United States Supremy Judge Love, of the District Court, The first case will be \$500 mortgage which Allen gave to Alic & Co., and which covers all his real est. The action is brought by H. Blennerha A. Stephens sgainst Hoys Sherman, bankraptey of the estate of Allen, to famortgage, The first question to be dee whether it is a mortgage. Shedher it is a shedher it is a shed in this case of Chicago, and J. S. Folk, of this for the creditors have been some preparations to defeat the Calain; a lain that they have a clear case of alicanship. If they win, it will least \$100,000 to the benefit of the The homestead is situated in this evalued at about \$200,000. Mr. Allen quite anxious to save this as a nest expertations,—not that he expects for it does not seem probable present circumstances, he coup, it requiring fifteen serv house, and several domestics out seem singular to some that he should property as exempt from execution to the statute limits such exemption to a fraction of it. This homestead was 40 outside the city-tignts when it was tak statute exempted 40 acres outside a cit since then the city-limits have been expendits.

Since then the city-limits have been ext youd it.

The depositions in the mortgage nerhasect, Stephens, and Warren in New York, make a package of than 12 inches thick, written on ril developments they will make will be and interesting. The utter rottenne County Bank from the very start win numistakable terms. Having reaching the head on deposit. Sept. 6, 18, 1000,000. Blemarhasectic Stephens innually pouring money into he County hopper, until they reaches 200 and quit, and he bast 18, 000,000 in debt, in January, 1873. See do with the money? These deposition where some of it went. It will, of coarder for Mr. Allen to rebut them; and leeds in setting aside that mortgage, his will smile.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
To the Editor of The Tribund
NEW YORK, May 26.—The Society of
of the Potomac, Gen. Winfield S. Hanc of the Potomse, Gen. Winfield S. Hane dent, holds its seventh annual rean Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, Tu 6th of June. The oration will be de Gen. John A. Dix. and the poem by I Wister, of New York. The meeting corps belonging to the Army of the Pe be held June S. The Society of the A Cumberland, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Fre the Society of the Army of the James, Perry, President, meets in Philadelp and 7.

Corresponding S.

A Big Freshwater Turtle Mr. Alexis Comery, of this city, wh for ducks about Turkey Pond early of morning, shot, in shallow water, a like of which is seldom seen in fresh measures 3 feet 3% inches from snot tail, its head girth is 14% inches, and to toe of the hind claw at measures it weighs 47 pounds, and is an use of the complete of the co

LAKE PREIGHTS.

taker for Buffalo for wheat at about 25/c. The capacity taken foots up 140,000 bu wheat, 05,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu cots, on the following vessels: To Buffalo—Schrs H. H. Moore and L. Seaton, wheat at 25/c; prop Georgia, wheat, through rate; prop Montana, past cargo wheat, through rate; prop Alaska, corn. To Sarcia—Prop Montgomery, corn, through rate. To Kingston—Schrs Mineral Rock and Florida, wheat at 54/c; sechrs Cossack and O. M. Bond, corn at 5c; schr Watertown, oats at 4c. In the afternoon the O. J. Dewey and B. Mitchell were taken for 36,000 bu corn to Kingston at 5c. Probably some steamer room was engaged for cats.

bu corn to Kingston at bc. Probably some steamer room was engaged for oats.

ELSSWHERE.

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MILWAUNER, May 27.—Freights continue firm at 21c for wheat to Buffalo. The following charters have been made: Schrs Saveland, H. M. Scove, and David Vance, wheat to Buffalo at 2%c; prop Arabia, wheat at through rate.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

ostand replaced with new shelf-pieces—hanging kness to each frame. Her length of keel is 120 feet proceds of beam, 26 feet 1 inch, depth of halt, 10 feet 7 inches. The inspectors recommend her to class A 2. She is valued at \$10,000,—Acces.

LAKE ERIE.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

Pont Runos, Mich., May 29.—Down—Props Russia, Benton, Troga and barges, Jenners and barges; schrs Ohio, A. Cobb, Daniel Lyons, Monterey, Wm. Jones, James C. Harrison.

Up—Props Hale and consort, Havanna and barges, Tempest and barges; schrs Magellen, C. A. King.

harges, Tempes: and barges, sairs backetch, C. A. King.
Wind-North, fresh; weather fine.
Port Hieron, Mich., May 29,—10;40 p. an.—
Down-Props Gordon Campbell. Badger State,
Blanchard, Annie Smith, Raleigh and tow; schrs
Rightle, Granger, Isabella Sands, Albatroes,
Wawanosh, Siberia, Southampton, Bollvia, Orphan
Bey, Reed, Case, Abble L. Andrews, Alice Richard, Ferrett, N. C. West, W. J. Suffell, Regina,
New Hampshire, Kate Winslow, C. G. Breed,
Carles Hinkley, Ishpeming.
Us-Prop Commodore; schrs Wenona, Fred J.
Punford.

THE CANAL.

Burderont, May 29. Annived Caynga, Romeo, 7,500 bu oats; North America, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 7,500 bu corn; Josie, Lasalle, 6,050 bu corn; First National,

MARQUETTE. Rectat Disputch to The Tribuna, Manguerre, Mich., May 20.—Anniven—Propa Nahant, Cormorant, H. B. Tuttle; schrs George

H. Elf. Charles Wall, Wells-Burt, Eliza Turner.
CLEARND-Solr Escanaba, William Shupa.
Recan Up—Schr Emma Hutchinson.
Passan Duws-Prop St. Faul.
The vessels that lots here Saturday are fast in the
ce 50 miles from here.

B. F. ALLEN.

Moines.

Penford. Waxp-North, fresh; weather clear.

Apsoid Disputch to The Tribuna.

2813, Pa. May 99.—Arrived from Chicago, props Annie Sherwood, Allegheny.

Departed, none. The prop Graves and consort, reported as receiving 65 cents per ton on coal to Chicago. receive it on an old charter made last graceth. The regular rates paid are 50 cents to Chicago. Nothing higher has been paid this exacts. Discussion of the Two Reports ELEVATING AT BUFFALO.
The Buffalo Courier says: "The Buffalo Elevating Association, which has managed to assert a feeble existence this season, in spite of the stagnation of trade and the activity of "floaters," made an important concession to the demands of made an important concession to the demands of the times yesterday, by reducing its rates to the exient of three-eighths of a cent per bushel. The rate for clevating this season, up to yesterday, where one cent per bushel, including five days'

The Majority One Favors the Payment of the Certificates Within Three Years. ries of three-eighths of a cent per bushel. The rate for elevating this season, up to yesterday, has been one cent per bushel, including five days' storage. It is now reduced to five-eighths of a cent, including the same storage, the charge being distributed as follows: One-half cent to the grain and one-eighth to the vessel. For additional storage the old rate, viz: one-fourth of a cent for every five days, is still retained. This action is taken, as we have intimated, in view of the general dullness of the grain business, and it is hoped it hay increase receipts and induce larger shipments by the water route. The prospect at present is not brilling, receipts at Western ports being exceptionally limit, receipts at Western ports being exceptionally limit, receipts at Western ports being exceptionally limit, receipts at Western ports being exceptionally distributed and Milwankee, large quantities of grain actually go around these ports by rail, being transferred from one road to another without the intervendon of elevators. At this port the vessel inserts unders greatly from the prevailing inscivity, some forty vessels being laid up, on the ground that the freights offered do not suffice to pay expenses. Ten tugs are also in ordinary for related reasons. As to the canal forwarders, one would suppose that they must now have touched bottom. Yesterday freights were taken on the canal atrates the lowest ever known in the history of the grain movement, viz: 64 cents per bu. It is hard to see where there can be any margin for the boatman in these figures. The problem of "cheap transportation" is solved, and yet we are not carticely happy. If the Holders Do Not Consent, Bor-

THE FINANCES.

Men and City Officers.

Submitted by the Com-

mittee.

row from Chicago Bankers and Pay Them. While the Minority One Con-

templates a Further Issue of Paper. What the Bankers Have to Say

in Regard to the Subject. The Recommendations of the Majority Report Meet with Hearty Concurrence.

THE REPORTS.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY.

The adjourned conference of city officials and

tee was so meagre that we were unable to city. go into an investigation of the general financial affairs of the city. We therefore confined ourselves strictly to the best means of taking up the outstanding certificates, especially those that are to mature on the first day of next month. After considerable discussion and interchange of views, the Committee beg leave to report the following resolutions upon that Bird's Bridge, 6, 300 bu corn: Phonix, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn: Morning Light, Ottawa, 2, 300 bu com, 5,000 bu cats.

CLEARED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,600 bu wheat: prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 35 m lamber; J. Menard, Wilmington, 70 m lumber, 49 m isth.

MAJORITY REPORT.

WHEREAS, The city of Chicago has for a number of years succeeding the fire been unable to collect a large amount of the taxes levied for the purpose of paying the interest upon its funded debt, and money obtained for other necessary purposes; and money obtained for other necessary purposes; and Whitehas, The city authorities have issued a large amount of certificates of indebtedness, which are about maturing, and which it finds itself without the means now at hand to pay; and Whitehas, The city secondizes its obligations to pay the same, but desires an extension of time within which to accomplish the same; therefore, be it Resolved. That the Comptroller of this city be requested to at once call in all of said certificates

CERARY—Solar Escanaba, William Shupe.

Boyn it—Solar Escanaba, William Shupe.

Passen bown—Frey St. Fain.

The resols that let here saturday are fast in the two months of the same from here.

MISCELLAN EQUS.

SCHAPINOS.

The tag Annie M. Pierce has left Buffalo for Long Point to aid in the release of the burge Hannie ford, ashore there. The rates for towing through Lake Champlain this season are lower than hays seen known in a long time. The lines charge bus is for towing from Whitehall to St. Johns. The huffalo fowerier states that the iron passenger store business, china, and Japan, of the Anchor line, will top at Put-in Bay on their way to and from Business and a consequent lack of tows, they have a longer to be sufficient amount of usery to pay and before it liver its. Chair Tag Association have to summission at the present sines some eighteen togs. Business and a consequent lack of tows, they have seeinsled to withdraw sheet to the propose of the semician of the same with a tighter in two possenger store in the present sines some eighteen togs. The transmission at the present sines some eighteen togs. But of these, owing to the way to and from such as a first of the propose of relating said certificates be then indused payable in one, which is the way to shipping such as the present sines some eighteen togs. But the propose of relating said certificates with the present sines some eighteen togs. And that, for the purpose of relating said certificates well on the propose of relating said certificates and brighteen sines and accomplete the same in the present sines some eighteen togs. The long sines and a consequent lack of tows, they have seeined to withdraw slaves. The long time of these, owing to the propose of the control of the propose of relating said certificates be then industry, and transfer and the relation of the same three transfer and brighteen togs. The long time the same time from the control of the same three transfer and the propose of relating said certificates be then industry, and transfe

The Sults in the United States Court at Des Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Drs Moines, Ia., May 20.—The 9th of June has been set for the trial of the causes of B. F. Allen, in the United States Circuit Court here. Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Bench, and

collected as speedily as may be, and set apart in the Treasury as a separate fund to draw against for that purpose.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. C. B. Farwell—I desire to offer a report on behalf of the minority of your Committee.

The Chairman—Such a report will be in order.

Mr. Farwell then read as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting advise the Financial Committee and Comptroller to anticipate the taxes of 1870, 1875, and 1874, and previous years, by issuing certificates in legal form, payable at such time as may be deemed advisable by them, in such sums as may be necessary to provide for the wants of the city.

Mr. L. B. Sidway—I move that the majority report be adopted.

OBJECTIONS RAISED.

Mr. John C. Haines—There are, I believe, some legal complications surrounding the affairs of the city that await the decision of the courts. That may take a long time to accomplish, and in the meantime our fluances are suffering. Unless the ordinance under which the Comptroller is acting is repealed, the Comptroller continues to hold his place. There is a contest as to whether Mr. Hayes or Mr. Derickson is Comptroller; and, as I understand it, you advocate the issue of paper in this report that no one will take. I should like to see it amended to read the "Comptroller on fiscal agent of the city," which would obviate any difficulty arising out of the present complication.

Mr. Sidway—In answer to those objections, I wish to state that the Sub-Committee had a great deal of legal advice—probably a little too much—and all the legal questions were considered in detail. It was the feeling of the Committee, as I understand it, tog os slittle into details as possible, and to make a report simply expressing the opinions of this meeting, leaving the details to be carried out in the Council.

Mr. Haines, at the suzgestion of Mr. Greene-baum, then moved to insert "City Clerk" after the word Comptroller, which was carried.

A FORCED LOAN.

Mr. Farwell—I am opposed to the majority report for several reasons. In the first place, it i

been set for the trial of the causes of B. F. Allen, in the United States Circuit Court, here. Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Bench, and Judge Love, of the District Court, will preside. The first case will be the notable \$600 mortgage which Allen gave to Allen, Stephens & Co., and which covers all his real estate in Iowa. The action is brought by H. Blemerhassett and H. A. Stephens against Hoyt Sherman, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Allen, to foreclose the mortgage. The first question to be decided is as to whether it is a mortgage. Should it be held to be a valid mortgage, the chances for Allen's claim to his homestead will be mighty slim, as there is but little size out of which anything can be realized. The sext cause will be to test Allen's claim to his homestead here: and in this case Mr. Bisbee, of Chicago, and J. S. Polk, of this city, attorneys for the creditors have been some time making preparations to defeat the claim; and they maintain that they have a clear case of abandonment of the homestead by Allen, and forfelture of citizenship. If they win, it will place at least \$150,000 to the benefit of the creditors. The homestead is situated in this city, and is valued at about \$200,000. Mr. Allen is naturally quite anxious to save this as a nest-egg for future operations,—not that he expects to occupy it, for it does not seem probable that, in his present circumstances, he could keep it up, it requiring fifteen servants in the house, and several domestics outside. It may seem singular to some that he should claim such a property as exempt from execution in a city, when the statute exempted 40 acres outside a city or town. Since then the city-limits when it was taken, and the statute exempted 40 acres outside a city or town. Since then the city-limits when it was taken, and the statute exempted 40 acres outside a city or town. Since then the city-limits when it was taken, and the state exempted to here. However, and the seriologments they will make will be surprising and interesting The homestead is, situated in this city, and is valued at about \$200,000. Mr. Allen is naturally quite anxions to save this as a nest-egg for future operations,—not that he expects to occupy in the control of the con

the city, and the report is one of the largest mer-chants of Chicago. The idea was this: In a few days a large amount of certificates mature, and no individual will step forward to pay the amount, and the city has not the money in its treasury to meet it. I am informed that the Second Meeting of Business plan proposed will meet the entire approbation of one of the largest holders of certificates in the city, who is represented at this meeting. Some of the holders do not want money, but they want to know that the City of Chicago will do something to recognize the perfect validity of the certificates. There is no repudlation about the scheme; we propose to convince peo-ple that the certificates are safe, and that the city is doing what it can to raise the funds. A

city is doing what it can to raise the funds. A great many think that the old certificates, which were taken when their validity was unquestioned, are better than the new.

Mr. Farwell—The majority report provides that these certificates shall be brought in and stamped. But suppose there are those who will not bring them in to be stamped? Mr. Anthony—Suppose they do not, will we be in any worse condition than we are to-day? The resolutions provide that we ascertain at once whether the holders will consent to an extension of time or not, which can be done to-day or to-morrow. row. Mr. Sidway—I may state in addition that the majority report was not entirely satisfactory to the Committee, but it was considered the best thing under all the circumstances. There is ONE RADICAL OBJECTION TO MR. FARWELL'S

ONE HADICAL OBJECTION TO MR. FARWELL'S PLAN.

That under the decision of Judge McAllister, warrants, orders, or certificates, whatever they may be, can be drawn against the tax of 1878, but they must be drawn against specific funds for specific purposes, and if the money was drawn that would be the only way in which the certificates would be legal. Then it is not at all likely that the officers of the present or any other Council would be willing to take the risk of paying out money raised for specific purposes in liquidation of these certificates. That was one of the principal reasons which induenced the drawing up of the majority report.

Mr. Larned—How does the majority report propose to meet the first third of the notes as they fall due?

Mr. Sidway—Out of these \$6,000.000, within three years \$2,800,000 will be realized. In regard to what was

SATISFACTORY TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES,

The adjourned conference of city officials and business men was held yesterday morning at the rooms of the Citizens' Association. There was again a large attendance. The meeting was called for half-past 9 o'clock, but, the Committee appointed at Saturday's conference not being ready to report, it was near 11 before the proceedings began.

In the absence of Mr. Freer, Ald. Aldrich was elected Chairman. Mr. Ambler officiated as Secretary.

Mr. Elliott Anthony, in presenting the report of the Sub-Committee, said: The Committee met on Saturday afternoon and invited Mr. Hayes to be present. That gentleman accepted the invitation, and made an explanation of the outstanding certificates and other things, but the information-furnished to the Sub-Committee was so meagre that we were unable to go into an investigation of the general

traordinary effort of the property-owners of the City.

Mr. Dore—I understand this majority report contemplates requesting those who hold the certificates to return them, in order that they may be stamped by the new Administration. This question as to who constitute the new Administration is in hitigation, If it should so turn out that the decision should be adverse, what great improvement would those stamps be on those certificates?

Mr. Sidway—I don't think we thought of the new Administration with regard to Mr. Colvin or Mr. Hoyne particularly. It is the new Council. The Committee felt very much opposed to going into details. I don't know that the question came up very much in the Committee as to who was Mayor—Hoyne or Colvin. Mr. Hoyne was with us. But we thought the action of the new Council, which is understood to be a Council elected by the property interests of the city. I am inclined to think a great many of these gentlemen that hold these certificates, when they come to read this, and to consider that the City of Chicago has been the first of the basted cities of the country to put her affairs in shape, will adopt those views. Other cities are just as bad off and a great deal worse than we are.

Mr. King—Don't use that word "busted." We

Mr. King-Don't use that word "busted," We are not "busted."
Mr. Sidway—The reporters will please omit that.
Mr. Harris—"Financially embarmased."
Mr. King—No. sir: I don't think we are.
Mr. Sidway—We felt that this was the best thing to do; not that we were perfectly satisfied, but we thought it would come the nearest to covering the

thought it would come the nearest to covering the case.

Mr. Rumsey—I want to inquire whether the majority report contemplates that all of the old certificates now entstanding, having been brought in and stamped, are to be received for takes.

Mr. Ridway—Yea, for back taxes.

Mr. Rumsey—The way it reads indicates that if they came in and were handed over to jankers and capitalists, then they would be received. I think it should read "they will be received for all back taxes."

should read "they will be received for all back taxes."

Mr. Greenebaum—It does read so.
Ald. Throop—In the presence of this combined wisdom I don't think I ought to say much. There was one suggestion came to my mind. I want to say that this system of charging these old certificates would work, seems to me, hard upon certain individuals. Some of the gentlemen In Chicago have great confidence in Chicago's integrity and have taken her paper,—her manufacturers, and others. One of them came to me last week and stid: "I think I am a ruined man." "What is the matter;" said I.

the matter?" said I.

"Too MUCH CONFIDENCE IN CHICAGO," said he. "I have taken her paper for materials I have furnished to aid in the building of the Water-Works, and it has accumulated on my hands to such an extent that I was obliged to go and hypothecate it, and I guaranteed fits payment because Chicago never let her payment so by before. Today they came for some more material, and \$700 protested paper came back, and I've got a good many thousand dollars more of the same kind of paper out, and if matters are forced, I must go into bankruptcy." I hope you won't take a course that will send your old citizonsmen who have worked thirty years or more to build up Chicago—into bankruptcy. I have lived here thirty-three years, and I always had a great pride in Chicago, and in speaking of her enterprise and her honesty, and I don't want, as a member of the new Council, to have anything done that will send our old citizens into bankruptcy, or that we shall have the stigma of repudiation thrownback into our faces when we visit other citics.

Mr. Anthony—Was this a certificate of indebtedness, or a contractor's certificate?

Ald Throop—I didn't ask. This man furnished the material, and to my mind Chicago's debts are all sacred. I would like to see them all paid. I have been accused of violating my onth here because I didn't vote the other night to discharge Mr. Hayes. Now, I didn't take any oath, when I took the oath of office, that I wouldn't discharge Mr. Hayes, or that I would. It seems to me we had better not take any extreme measures until Chicago is out of the woods, until we know who is Mayor, and who has the right to govern Chicago, and when we know that I am prepared to take any responsibility that is necessary, to not only do my duty in one respect but in all respects, and to do the best I can to support the credit of Chicago. I don't care whether people have got contractors' agreements or whether they are working by the day. They are all sacred debts, and we want to pay them. If we don't, I want to leave Chica

COMING TO A CONCLUSION. OUTSTANDING VOUCHERS. Mr. Strong-Cannot the two plans be com-

bined in some way ? Mr. Sidway-All I can say is, that we have studied over it a good deal, and we thought this would be the best thing under the cfreumstances, and would furnish the quickest and

easiest mode out of the difficulty.

Mr. Shortall—I want merely to narrow this matter down and take out of it the question of a desire to wrong. I don't suppose there is a single member of this Committee in this room that wants to postpone the day of payment. Now, we are in the presence of this indebtedness, which is oring on like an avalanche, because we which is going on like an avalanche, because we had no money to pay off. How can it cease? This adoption of the plan of one, two, or three years, if it will be the best plan, I shall agree to it and be very glad to see it. But in regard to ARMY UF THE POTOMAC.

To the Sciller of The Tribune.

See Young, May 00.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Windeld S. Hancock, President, I do not want any such statement to the third light. Tuesday, the disk of sum. The oration will be delivered by the Arademy of Music, in Philadelphia, Tuesday, the disk of sum. The oration will be delivered by the Army of the Society of the Society of the Army of the Society of t

that the paper of the city can be paid at maturity, and no extension need be asked of dosired.

Mr. King—As a member of this Committee, and voting for the majority report. I desire to say that this is not a satisfactory report even to the majority, and the reason is this, that the City of Chicago is in the same condition as any individual who owed money and badn't money in the bank against which he could check. The majority report consumptor is in the same condition as any individual who owed money and hadn't money in the bank against which he could cheek. The majority report contemplates a plan which will do this. When may notes come die, I have no right to go to my creditor and say. "Here is another note, three years to run." We are owing in outsianding certificates about \$10,000,000. They are maturing rapidly. We haven't the money in our cash-boxes to pay them off. Mr. Farwell's plan is to issue other certificates to meet the decision of Judge McAllister. I would be in favor of this proposal entirely and wholly if we could get the money on those certificates. If we could be assured that by drawing the new certificates we could pay those old ones. I have no ledes the city would got \$1,000,000, because all the holders are capitalists. But, in order to deal with them as individuals, we must go and offer to pay them. If the objection to Mr. Farwell's position is well taken,—that is, that we can't raise the money,—then we are forced back to the proposition of the majority.

Mr. Farwell—I would like to know why you are making the statement that you can't get the money. I claim you

CAN GET ALL THE MONEY YOU WANT.

Mr. King—We cannot. There is no difficulty in meeting the current expenses of 1876. All agree that the city has the right to issue certificates for its current expenses after the tax-levy has been made. The missing until the law is changed.

Mr. Farwell—I claim we can raise all the money we want at 7, and 1 think at 6, per cent if this resolution passes.

Mr. King—I did not make any statement about

we want at 7, and I think at 6, per cent if this resolution passes.

Mr. King—I did not make any statement about the bankers obtaining money on my own responsibility. Two of our principal bankers said the other evening that they doubted very much whether they could get money on those certificates.

Mr. Sturgis—I don't think the bankers are inclined to do it. They want this issue of new certificates stopped right here. We are not disposed to loan a dollar. We are disposed to help the present Council. If they want money temporarily, they can get it, but we don't want any more certificates issued.

present Council. If they want money temporarily, they can get it, but we don't want any more certificates issued.

Mr. Farwell—Under the law, you cannot loan the Government money without the issue of certificates; it is absolutely impossible.

Mr. Sturgis—Any temporary certificates that they want they can get the money on right here. Those who hold the certificates in New York City will be glad to have the present Council agree to pay them in three years after date with 7 per cent interest. I was in New York last week. They would like to get their money in four months, and I told them if the present Council agree to pay the certificates within three years they were mighty lucky, for we believed they were filegal. We haven't had, in fact, certificates for a long time. It is not the City of Chicago that issued those certificates. It is those bunmer Aldermen that put them out.

Mr. Greenebaum—I am in favor of the majority report, but I desire to ask Mr. Farwell if he is willing to leave out the words

Mr. Greenebaum—I am in favor of the majority report, but I desire to ask Mr. Farwell if he is willing to leave out the words

"IN LEGAL FORM"
from the minority report.
Mr. Greenebaum—This expression "in legal form" is simply a puzzler. The idea of going back and borrowing money, except to pay out of the taxes heretofore levied which cannot be presumed to be in the Treasury, raises an entirely different question, and comes into the general question that has been decided as illegal. We go just as far as this minority report, but we go farther. We propose to give the best paper that we can make, and that is all. You cannot repudiate the present certificates, because they constitute a legal claim against the City of Chicago.

Mr. Farwell—I don't propose to ask these gentlement to take new certificates.
Mr. Greenebaum—To go and ask individuals to take the loan,—the paper that has been hawked about in New England,—that is simply absurd, Mr. Farwell. We cannot borrow one dollar in money upon the certificates to be issued to take up those already out. You have no constitutional right to borrow and we have reached our limit, and nobody will loan us any money. If we want money for current expenses,—salarles of policemen, fremen, and school-teachers, you can get the mionoy right here in the City of Chicago. There is no necessity of going away from home. As for going out and borrowing money to pay these men, that is out of the question. You cannot make the paper any more than a minor can make it. Our power to borrow is exhausted. Mr. Tuley says he is satisfied the certificates in the hands of the present holders are legal, but to make new certificates to be covered by back taxes is not legal.

new certificates to be covered by back taxes is not logal.

Mr. Haines—If these old certificates are good in the hands of the present holders, how would it be if they were transferred to new holders?

Mr. Greenebaun—This proposition is only advisory to the Pinance Committee of the Common Connell, and it cannot be supposed to extend to all this paper, We propose to inside these certificates receivable for taxes. We are not going to do any illegal set to save our pride. We cannot hind Chicago to take up certificates hereafter. This Council may be succeeded by a Council a great deal cose honorable, and we don't want to issue any paper about which there is a question of legality.

A PERISON AJ. EXPLANATION.

Mayor floyne—I want to say one word in reply to Ald. Therop. I did not expect to open my month here, but a personal allusion has been made by my feind in regard to which I feel called upon to say a word.

The Chairman—That is entirely outside of this matter.

The Chairman—That is entirely outside of this matter.

Mayor Hoyne—I am very sensitive about a remark of that character. I do not wish to be understood as being in any fulse position, or in the way of any body or thing in this matter. I am in very disagreeable place. I am in the front of a very warm and angre contest, as I find from circulars put round the chairs here. I a number of Mr. Hayes' latest "Card to the Public "Mad been distributed]. I have no ambitton, as I have said before, to occupy this position. I would like Ald. Throop to look at my message to the Common Council, which is here called one of repudiation, Mr. Anthony—Let us settle this question of the

Through to look at my message to the Common Council, which is here called one of repudiation.

Mr. Anthony—Let us settle this question of the adoption of the reports.

Mayor Hoyne—I wish to say to Ald. Through that if he can get two-thirds of the Council to vote to recall their action installing the present Mayor, I shall be happy to retire, and no one will rejoice more than myself.

Mr. Dunham—I have a great respect for men who take oaths of office and have courage to face the music on a question of this kind. We don't need credit as a corporation; let us pay as we go. Let us susband our resources and pay the old certificates at the carliest practicable moment. Such a thing as repudiation does not exist in the minds of the tax-payers of this city.

Mr. Larned—My financial policy is very simple, and consists of two ideas. One is that every dollar of the indebtedness of Chicago must be paid, and the other that we must begin from this time forth to pursue a strictly legal method of paying. As to repudiation, it is no use to talk about,—nobody thinks about it. As to the talk of any one being forced into bankruptcy by holding the obligations of the City of Chicago, there is not a thoughtful man or capitalist in this country looking at the position of the city to-day, that won't say that her securities are more valuable, trustworthy, and desirable than they were in any other period of her history, notwithstanding this temporary disturbance in our financial condition, arising from causes which all understand. And why? For the simply reason that the people have elected a Common Council who are for economy, retreachment, and honesty, and because we have reached a definite point where the indebtedness of Chicago is fixed, and cannot be increased; and that, it seems to me, is the one point that we ought to anchor to. The Constitution has limited our bonded debt, and if we can stop the increase of our floating debt which has been piled my year after year by the issue of certificates until no man knows absolutely what we c

not payment,—it is simply another plan for the issue of more certificates. The other is a plan for payment, with the issue of certificates to meet current expenses. The objections to Mr. Farwell's plan are two,—the one that I have just, mentioned, and second, that it is doubtful whether such a secheme can be carried out.

WHY NOT FRONT THE THING LIKE MEN!
There is no repudiation and no bankruptcy. We simply say, Here is a condition of things precipitated upon us, which we are ready to meet, and which we are going to meet. We are going to pay every dollar with the interest, but we simply want to do it in a legal and in the promptest and quickest manner in which it can be done. I think the majority plan as feasible and satisfactory a mode of doing that as can be presented at the present time. [Applause.]
Mr. Farwell—Mr. Larned fails to comprehend the full scope of the majority report, which says nothing about the tax-levy of 1876, and all the gentlemen expect to issue certificates on the tax-levy to run the Government for this year.

Mr. Larned—I said it proposed to issue no more certificates, except as against the levy of 1876. You want to appropriate money from the tax-levy of 1876 for purposes not authorized by law—that is, the payment of the other certificates.

After some further discussion, the majority vote was put and carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Further Concerning Yesterday's Break in High Rates.

Prospect of a War Fiercer Than Any Ever Waged Before.

Schedule of the Pennsylvania Company, Published Yesterday.

The Centennial Camping-Ground Established by the Above Company.

TUMBLE IN PASSENGER RATES. TOMBLE IN PASSENGER RATES.

Those who have been grumbling because the passenger rates to the East were so high that people of ordinary means could not afford to visit the Centennial Exposition will no longer have any cause to stay at home, and they may at once pack their carpet-bags and get ready to go. The passenger rates from Chicago to the East will follow the example of the rates from Eastern points announced vesterday, and a similar reduction takes place this carpet-bags and get ready to go. The passenger rates from Chicago to the East will follow the example of the rates from Eastern points announced yesterday, and a similar reduction takes place this morning. The roads leading from Chicago to the East were greatly opposed to a reduction at this time, and they were in hopes that East-bound rates could be maintained though the West-bound ones had gone to pieces. But their hopes were dashed by the Grand Trunk Railroad, which, with its usual pluck, assumed the offensive yesterday, and forced down the East-bound passenger-rates as it previously had done those to the Wests It must have been observed in the announcement of the reduction of West-bound passenger-rates yesterday that no reduction was made from Boston. Consequently, the Boston & Albany Railroad reduced its passenger-rates from Boston to Chicago from \$25.85 to \$18, and to \$1. Louis from \$28 to \$23. This move was followed by a reduction by the Vermont Centsal, which acts in conjunction with the Grand Trunk, and which had for the last two weeks been selling tickets from Boston to Chicago at \$16. The rate this line announced was \$14 from Boston to Chicago, and a promise of a reduction to \$12 if found necessary. Simultaneously the Grand Trunk ordered a reduction from Detroit to Buffalo, selling tickets between the two points for \$4, while heretofore it has been \$7, and round trip tickets which had been \$12 were reduced to \$7.

This last move was the straw which broke the camel's back, and last evening the edict went forth to sell tickets both via Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads, which Commodore Vanderbilt controls, at the following rates: Chicago to Boston, \$17: New York, \$16; Niagara Falls and Buffalo, \$12.

These rates are the same as those charged from the East to the West. There is, however, but little probability that the rates will remain at these figures. A further reduction will undoubtedly be made before long. The twas between Vanderbilt and the Grand Trunk has just begun in earnest, and

port, because if it should go down there is every probability of another combination like the late one. During the summer months it has a Westernoutlet by the lake, and if its managers continue as wide awake as they have been in the past they will make some arrangements by which they will secure access to Chicago during the winter.

The Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Railroads at a late hour last evening decided to follow the reductions made by the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads. They also reduced the rate from Chicago to Philadelphia to \$14.40. To Baltimore a corresponding reduction will be made. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Eric & Chicago Roads will undoubtedly follow suit to-day.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A beautiful camping-ground, within half a mile of the Exposition building at Philadelphia, has been equipped with all the necessary tents, barracks, eating-houses, etc., under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, and with the catting-houses, sic., under the asspices of the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, and with the sanction of the Centennial Commissioners. It has been named "Camp Scott," and is intended expecially for the convenience of the citizen soldiery of the United States, and of the various civic organizations and associations, such as Masons, old-reliews, Knights of Pythias, etc. The rates for subsistence are \$1 per day to those who provide their own tone, and \$1 per day to those who provide their own tone, and \$1 per day to those who provide their own tone, and \$1 per day to those who provide their own tone, and \$1 per day to those who provide their own tone, and \$1 per day to those who provide dates of the families of the gentlemen are welcomed also. It is the pronounced opinion of some of the most experienced army officers that no better place could possibly have been provided for a camping-ground than the magnificent one which the Founcy (vanio Hailroad Company has so generously given for the establishment of this great and attractive feature of the Centennial exhibition. There is a station established at the camp, where all visiting bodies will be landed, and where the magnificent of Camp Scott have all the advantages of a delightful and healthy rural home, yet they are within the city and but for minutes' walk from the Exposition buildings. Arrangeniens can be made through the managers of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad of Gen. J. V. W. vanderburgh, teneral Manager of "Camp Scott," at Philadelphila.

New York Central and the Erie Railroads, the

Fort Wayne To Cuaha To Kansas City.....

CHICAGO & PACIFIC. The engines and rolling-stock of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, which were selzed by the Sheriff last Saturday to satisfy sundry creditors, were relast Saturday to satisfy sundry creditors, were replevined yesterday and turned over to Mr. Whitman, the Receiver appointed by the Court last Saturday. All the trains were running regularly gesterday afternoon. The road has undoubtedly been greatly benefited by the appointment of a Receiver, who can now run it without being embarrassed by any old claims. It will now be run on a cash basis, and Mr. Whitman, the Receiver, who has been the General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the road for some time past, will undoutedly succeed in making both ends meet. There will be no change in the management of the road, and the business will be conducted as heretofore.

FORTHCOMING SALE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—The Cincinnati & Ma nsville Railroad, extending from Martinsville to tinsville Rairoad, extensing from architecture. Fairland on the Indianpolis, Cincinnati & Lafay-ette Railroad, will be sold next week. It is rumofed that the Pan Handle corporation will buy it and extend it from Fairland to Shelbyville, where it will connect the Columbus & Cambridge City cut-off.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO. This Company is the only line from Chicago sell-ing tickets for first-class hotel accommodations in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition. Visitors can thereby estimate their expenses exact-ly before starting. Information furnished upon application at 83 Clark street, or at the depot in the Exposition Building at the foot of Monroe

THE DECATUR CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DECATUR, Ill., May 29.—The business of the Circuit Court increases in interest in the great railroad case. The jury, which was sent out last Friday, is still out to-night. ERIE.

New York, May 29.—Further reductions from New York are announced by the Eric Railway Company, as follows: To Toledo, \$14; Columbus, \$12; Kansas City, \$31; Quincy, \$24; Omaha, \$32; Milwaukee, \$19; San Francisco, \$132. SUICIDE. *

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 20.—A Frenchman named
Alphonso Roderich, living in Stronach, hung him-

Alphonse Roderich, living in Stronach, hung himself a few days ago near that place. His body was found dangling from a tree in the woods yesterday. He recently came down from the woods where he had worked all winter, and after drawing his paydrank moderately of intoxicating liquors. He is supposed to have been made temperarily insane by his comrades, who tensed him considerably about a love affair.

St. Paut, Minn., May 2th.—Edward P. Balch, draughteman in the railroad office at Shakopec, committed suicide this morning by shooting. He was a widower lid years old. Cause, temperary decangement.

was a widower 33 years old. Cause, temporary derangement. Special Picpotch to The Tribuna. Special Picpotch to The Tribuna. LaSatth, Ill., May 39.—William Howe, a Garman residing in Peru, aged 64 years, had for many years suffered from Ill-health and depression of apiritie, and at an early hour yestering morning terminated his and life by hanging himself to a post in his rarden. Special Picpotch to The Pribusa. Mitwatane, May 30.—John Parret, a drunken scapegrace, this morning attempted to shoot his

mother-in-law, but failed, and then shot himself dead through the head. He had been separated from his wife in consequence of drunken habits.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New Orleans, i.a., May 99.—The Congressional Committee have arrived except New, of Indiana. The investigation hogins in-morew.

Overlad Physics in The Tribuna.

Orrawa. Ill., May 99.—The eld settlers of Lasalte County met at the Court-House in Ottawa on saturday last and re-elected the old offers, and decided to hold their next picnic. Aug. 31. 1879. Quite a large number were in attendance, and it is expected that this reunion will be the largest ever held. The Hon. Elmer Baldwin was appointed to get statistics of the earliest settlers of the several towns of Lasalte County, including all the matters of general interest, with a view of the publication of the history of the earliest settlers of this county. St. Louis, May 29.—The suit of the eity against St. Louis and Laclede Gas Companies for possession of their works was brought to a close to day, so far as the Circuit Court is concerned, by Judge Gottschalk appointing Socrates Naoma receiver, and Col. Henry Flood, L. S. Metcalf and Frederick Scheckle commissioners to appraise the property and arrange for the transfer to the city. If is expected that the case will be appealed to a higher court, but such a course has not yet been determined upon.

REGULATE THE BODILY FUNCTIONS. This advice should be especially heeded by those who suffer from an irregular habit of body or disorder of the bladder or kidneys. Inbody or disorder of the bladder or kidneys. In-activity of the bowels, or of the urinary organs, is speedily rectified by that wholesome aperient and sterling invigorative diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters; and, as all affections of the organs of the discharge have a strong tendency to become chronic, and that very rapidly, the use of the bitters should not be delayed a moment longer than is necessary. The action of this inestimable corrective upon the bowels dif-fers widely from that of a drastic purgative, since it is never violent or abrupt, but always gentle aand natural, and its effects upon the which it gives to digestion also renders it a

THE PUREST STIMULANT. The Finest Whisky Known SOLDBY J.K. VANDUZER 128 LAKE-ST.,

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during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Blocks. Blicks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book contain-ing full information sent on application. Bankers and Brokers, Wallist, New York, INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE BARLOWS INDIGO BLUE.

Its merits as a Wasn Blue have been fully tested and indursed by thousands of housekeepers. Your grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask him for it. D. S. WILTERGIERR, Proprietor, No. Sidi North Second-st., Philadelphia.

LEGAL. OFFICE OF THE CONFERGIAN OF CLERENCY,

NOTICE WASHINGTON TO THE WASHINGTON THE WA Com

TO MASONS—WANTED—ABOUT 600 BUILDERS had hewers for Greenock (Sectional), new Parochial bull of the process of t

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. LULA HUSGIGIAI, UII. Washing.UR & ITalikilia-M. Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that Dis. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are decampled to the profession for the past 30 years. Age and capper leads to the past 30 years. Age and the past 30 years are supplied to the past 30 years. Age and capper leads are professionally and the past 30 years. Age and positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, cail or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and pariors. You see no one but the Dector, Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR.A.G. OLIN.

| It Washington et., Chiesgo, permanently curse private, chronic, exxual, and all discesses of females, seminal school of Medicine; uses no mercury, longer located and has the largest practice of any specialist in the Northwest, and, as an intelligent test will prove, is the ONLY real Scientific Specialist in Chicago. Consultation free, and sacredly confidential. Private hoard when desired.

| Private hoard when desired. | Illustrated work, 278 particular than the private of the sexual eyes seminated discoveries in reproduction; discoveries in reproduction; and female. The best Marriage Guide in the world. Price discoveries in the production of the sexual eyes and interest of th

DR. CLARKE.

Established in 1851. You are advised to consult the Celebrated Dr. Clarke, 186 South Clarkest, in any Chronic, Private, Difficult, or Delicate Case. Ladies consult on all Irregularities and Diseases, with the assurance of speedy relief. Celebrated Female Pills, 810 each ra strong 85) per box. "Possarie Preventit" consult on all Irregularities and Diseases, with the assurance of speedy relief. Ceiterated Female Pills, 81.50 (extra strong 85) per box. "Pessarie Preventit" \$10 each.

10 each.

11 each.

12 explicition of Self-Abuse send two stamps for work on Nervous and Sexual Blueases. Parlients treated successfully by letter, and Medicines sent everywhere secure from observation. Home Board and Nurse for patients. Call or write. Book "Your Silent Friend" 25 cents by mail. Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 186 South Clark st., Chicago.

DR. C. BIGELOW HAS REMOVED from 279 South Clark-81, cor. Van Buren, took West Madison-81, cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ill., and has had for the past twenty years the largest practice in the city for Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakiness, Impotency, the results of self-abuse in youth, or secues, permanently cured asdety, privately. Famphlet, 36 pages, relating to above, sem in scaled cuyerloop, for two 3-cent stamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen. Consultation free, Office hours, 9 a/m. to 8,p.m. Sundays, 2 to 4,p.m. "Marriage Guide, or Stans Pathology," 250 large-side pages, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much not published in anyother work. Price, Socta.

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175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. Dit J. KEAN is the only physician in the city whe warrants curve or ne pay. Office hours, b a. m. to a p. m.; sundays from 0 to 12. NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY comprising a series of jectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Austemy, New York, on the cause and cure of premaiture decline, thousing indeputably now took health may be regained, affording a clear symbols of the impediments in marriane, and in treatment of nervous and physical delitity, insign the relation of a years experience. Frice, in cutte. Address the author, III., J. KAHN, office and readlence of Kasa Youth et., New York.

PILICACILIPTION FIREIS
For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost
Manhood, and all disorders brought on by lodiscretions of excess. Any druggles has the ingreatspits. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Bux 1998
New York.

AMUSEMENTS. RETURN

And Positively Last Appearance OF THE German Military Band.

40 ARTISTS. DIRECTOR, CARL BECK. Three Grand Concerts and One Matinea TUESDAY, May 30, 8 p. m., at McCormich?

Hall, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 2 p. m., Grand Matines at Plymouth Church. WEDNESDAY, May 31, 8 p. m., Farewell Con-cert at Farwell Hall. ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Tickets, 50 cents, at J. Bauer's Music Store.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Monday, May 29, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. Another week of Genuins Fun. A Great Bill. First time of John Hart's very laughable sketch, The Court of Appeals. Embracing the entire strength of the Company. Lttle Mac's New Act, Levy Outdone. The Mischlevous Monkey. Kirk and Drew. Hall's Banjo. Bobby Newcomb's Specialties, and the great double first part. Wednesday afternoon, benefit of Bobby Newcomb.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.......

Engagement of Miss Rose Eytinge, commencing Monday evening, May 29, in Her Great Creation of ROSE MICHEL, as played by her 128 consecutive nights at the Union Square Theatre, New York. The Scenery and Costumes are those used in that theatre in the original production of this thrilling drama. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE COLISEUM.

BRILLIANT NOVELTIES.
SUNDAY, MAY 28, and the entire week.
The WINNETTS, LOTTIE and TOMMY. CONWAY and KERRIGAN, and the HUDSON BROS.
Great hit of EMERSON & CLARK, who appear in
their new act, "Disgusted Lovers," MURPHY
and MORTON. The SANYEAHS, Sammel and
MANDER BILLY & MAGGIE RAY. JOHN HENSHAW. GEO. W. DUNBAR. The Collseum Quartette. Sarony and the entire Company in a New
Bill. Admission, 25 cents. Performance every
evening at 8 o'clock, and Sunday afternoon at 3.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TUESDAY EVENING, FRANK E. AIKEN in the Ticket-of-Leave Man. Tuesday Matince the CHIMNEY CORNER and OAN OF A LOVER. June 5, R. McWADE. CUTLERY.

Pocket and table knives, a fine assortment, one dollar, at Stein's Dollar Store, 106 East Madison-st. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

o Depot corner of Wells and Kinste ats.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

Denot, fuct of Lake est, and foot of Twenty second est.

Titles other of Clark et., southeast corner of Rantolph, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CRICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Deput West Side, near Machisonset, bridge, Tricket Uffices: "Al Deput, and 132 Handwigh, 48. Leave. . | Arrive.

Kanasa City & Denver Past Ba. *19,00 m. * \$100 p. t. Jouis e springheid Ex. * 1000 p. t. \$200 p. t.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickei Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. Milwankee Express.

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Day Express.

Wisconsin lowa, and Minnesota Express.

S:25 a. m. * 7:30 p. m.

*10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.

*10:00 a. m.

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OHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depota foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59
Clark-st., and at depota.

Leave. Arrive.

Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York. PITTSBURG. PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monfrom Pacific, and Depot (Kaposition Building, foot of Monfirmed Pacific, and Building, foot | Dally. * Dally, Bundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK IBLAND & PAGIFIC RAILBOAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman Bouse.

Chicago, Sherman Bouse.

Chicago, Arrive.

Chicago, Arrive.

Chicago, Arrive.

Chicago, Arrive.

Chicago, Arrive.

Chicago, Arrive.

Grain Wheat in fair demand; I lossed in Dergaler, another Oak utility Steens. Hyr quiet and who changed; Florian.

Portisions Park dull; \$18.00. Lard active but low; sizes, it is a low and the dune; from the control of the control

dings, lic; net receipts, das bales; exports, coast-wise, 446; sales, 21.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29.—Cotton quiet; mid-dings, likesiliée; net receipts, 34 bales; export coast-wise, 532; sales, 100.

Monlis, Ala., May 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 104, dilic; net receipts, 374 bales; exports coastwise, 102;

airtings were fairly active. Lancaster ginghams were abbing at 10%c. Tuesday business will be generally

CIRVELAND, May 29.—Petrolum firm and un-changed; we quote standard white, 110 test, 11c; prime white, 150 test, 12c, car lots. Firrsairing, Fa. May 29.—Petrolum dull; crude, \$2.22% at Parker's; refined, 14%414%c, Philadelphia

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

Annived—Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Eclipse, Muskegon, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; schr Fresto, Grand Haven, plles; schr M. Dall, Maskegon, lumber; stmr Chleago, Manitowgo, sundries; schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber; schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber; schr T. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr Arer, Muskegon, lumber; schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber; schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber; schr Halland, railroed tics; prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries; schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; schr F. D. Barker, Alpena, cedar posts; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr M. Thompson, White Lake, piles; schr C. Crawford, Caseville, sundries; schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr F. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Elbesty, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Rowse, Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Elibarty, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Mittel Halle, White Lake, lumber; schr Liberty, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Mittel Halle, Mittel Lake, lumber; schr Hans Crocker, Little Stargeon, lumber; schr Klibarty, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Mary Mau, Green Hay, lumber; prop lean Hitchmond, Buffalo, sundries; schr A. A. Mowry, Linneln, lumber; schr K. L. Bruce, Charlotte, toasi; schr Mary Nau, Green Hay, lumber; schr Guen of the West, Trawerse, Lumber; schr K. H. Hallard, Muskegon, lumber; ache North star, Pentwater, lumber; schr Giad Tidings, Oconto, lumber; schr Januber; schr Januber, schr Januber; schr Januber, schr Januber; schr Janub

There was a fair inquiry for canal vessels, and taken for Buffalo for wheat at about 25%. The

The National Hotel Reporter has just been en-larged in size and decidedly improved in appear-

The Hon. C. Knapp, of Lincoln, Ill., is for a lew days the guest of Mrs. W. G. Hathaway, No. 148 Michigan avenue. Officer Steele, of the Lake street squad, found a

ockethook yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of late street. The property is awaiting identifica-on at the Central Station. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Trisunz Building), was at 8 a. m., 80 degrees; 10 a. m., 83; 12

, 86; 3 p. m., 90; 8. p. m., 56. Barometer, 8 m., 28.90; 8 p. m., 28.93. Mention was made Sunday of the fact that a charge had been preferred against Mr. Bradshaw, lealer in second-hand barrels, of not erasing saugers' brands, etc., on a certain lot. The Government officers yesterday discovered that there was nothing whatever in the charge, and Mr. Bradshaw was allowed to go in peace.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the plano-factory at No. 19 Clinton street was opened, the body of a young man, 20 years of age, named August Behrens, was found hanging to a beam in the third story. Mental depression is the supposed cause of the act. The deceased was a single man, of steady habits, a plano-maker by trade, and resided with his brother at No. 19 North Clinton street.

sided with his brother at No. 19 North Clinton street.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Yesterday morning 220 of the chargers, cupolamen, and pit-men employed in the Union Roling-Mills, at the corner of Archef and Ashland avenues refused to go to work at the usual rates, and demanded an increase of from 10 to 25 per cent. They had held a meeting Sunday afternoon to decide upon their course, and had passed a resolution that, unless the increase was given, none of them would go to work. The owners refused, and the men struck. The police were at once notified, and a guard of two patrolinen was sent by Sergt. Hood to prevent any disturbance of the peace.

The men have been getting from 32.50 to \$0 per day, secording to the kind of labor performed, and their demand for an increase was calculated to raise the wages to a standard that the Company was compelled to abandon as exorbition that winter. This reduction, Mr. James Whyte, the Superintendent of the Works, says, was necessitated by the fall of prices for steel rails. Three years ago rails brought \$160 per ton, but at present they bring only \$82, or a little more than half the old rates. He says that the Company cannot possibly afford the increase, and rather than grant it they will close their works, and fill their outstanding orders from their other mills, of which they have life enemals that when a stop work the milister work, and silved the shop, and from their other mills, of which they have three,—one at Kansas City, another at Newburgh, and a third at Lake Shore, O.

With the present system of running, the steel goes hot from the farnace to the shop, and from their other miles, of which they have three,—one at those shore, and consequently when the charger, cupola, and pit men stop work the milister work, miles the places of the strikers can be failed with new hands. An attempt is being made to secure them, but should there be in an inerfinency the works will be rolesed, thereby throwing out of employment nearly 750 men. The strike is in many other respects considered a

m all probability there will be none, but to make bure, the police are held in readiness at the neighboring stations.

GBORGE HOLDBOOK.

The deceased was born in Coldwater. Mich., in 1840. He was educated in the public schools there, finishing with attendance at Oberlin College. He was engaged for several years as teacher in the public schools of Ohio and Michigan. Early in the War of the Rebellion he volunteered and served actively until its close. He was severely wounded at Perryville. He participated in the exciting purpuit of Morgan during his raid into Ohio, acting as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Hobson. He soon after joined the Sixth Michigan Battery, with which he participated in the arduous winter campaign of the Cumberland, and finally, in command of the battery, accompanied Gen. Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea."

After the War he settled with numerous army friends at Nashville, Tenn., working as a bank assistant. The climate not proving favorable to his health, he came to Chicago, where up to the time of his death he served faithfully as bookkeeper in the bank of Preston, Kean & Co. A prominent feature of his life has been his devotion to the Sabbath-school work. He was for several years superintendent of a Sabbath-school in Nashville, afterwards in Chicago, and during his residence here of the school in Rogers Park. Here he besit a pleasant home, adorned indoors and out by the labor of his own hands, often in weariness and pain, but enjoyed because it added to the comfort of his family.

In social life, daily labor, neighborly acts, and sympathizing friendliness, his character shines conspicuous. Few men are mourned by acquaint-snees of all ages more sincerely than Mr. Holbrook.

THE HON. C. B. FARWELL. THE HON. C. B. FARWELL.

BE RISES TO EXPLAIN ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Since the adjournment of the Republican Convention, the columns of your paper have been largely occupied with communications misrepresenting that Convention, and the conduct of the delegates composing it. There has been a good deal of malevolence in them, especially whenever my name has been used. As those attacks are made under cover of anonymous signatures, and in language which clearly shows the authors to be blackguards, they are not entitled to further motice from me. There is a little squad of "Liberals," men who voted the Democratic ticket in 1872 and 1874, who would now like to control the Republican party of Illinois. Possibly they may admire modwho would now like to control the Republican party of Illinois. Possibly they may admire modesty, but it is a virtue they possess not, and doubtless they will continue to offer to serve in the capacity of "leaders" of the Republican party until, again failing to be intrusted with such responsibility by the rank and file, they will, with a dourish of virtuous indignation, take place again under the Democratic banner. Wherever they are they are bound to be unhappy. Here I dismiss them.

The editorial in which you call on me to "explain" has back of it personal responsibility which I may recognize. If you had made inquiry of any well-informed gentleman who took part inthe State Convention you would have been saved the labor of dignifying the charge of "winding" by editorial mention.

The lacts make sufficient answer. The Committee appinted to select delegates and Electorate-Large reported the names of two delegates for each Congressional District, who had been chosen by the districts, and selected four names for the State at large. The name of Col. Bangs was among the latter, that of Capt. Schneider was not. The eport was favorably approved, and adopted without districts. Therefore the foolish charge that I are anybody else changed the report in any respect is false. It was made by the Committee regularly selected for that purpose (of which I was not a member), and was duly approved by the whole Convention.

Convention.

That these delegates are for Mr. Blaine and not for Mr. Bristow, is because the public sentiment of Illinois is for the former and not for the latter. That sentiment the Convention respected and carried out in the selection of gentlemen to represent the State at Cincinnati.

C. B. FARWELL. the State at Cincinnati.

OBSERVATIONS: It imay be proper to state that the four or five delegates who, in writing or verbally, stated to us that Capt. Schneider had been selected by the Cook County delegation as one of the delegates for the State at large, not one of them belonged to the "little squad of Liberals who voted the Democratic ticket in 1872 and 1874." but always have been straight Republicans and voted the regular ticket, as did the editor of The Tribunke at both the elections named. We suppose there is no doubt of the as did the editor of The Tribure at both the elec-tions named. We suppose there is no doubt of the statement that Capt. Schneider had been agreed upon by the Cook County delegation in Agricul-tural Hali on the morning of the Convention (not evening, as erroneously printed), and that his name was dropped at somebody's instance, and that of Mr. Jangs substituted, without the knowl-edge or consent of the Cook County delegates. Mr. Parwell disclaims any agency or responsibility therefor; yet it is a fact that several delegates since returning begins county declared that he said since returning home openly declared that he said to them he would not consent to let Capt. Schneider go as a delegate to Cincinnati. And Schneider go as a delegate to Cincinnati. And it is very certain that country members of the Appointing Committee, after conceding to Cook County a delegate-at-large to the National Convention, never proposed to reject the name of the gentleman selected by the Cook County delegation and to substitute some one else. The change was made by those who represented this county on the Committee, either of their own motion or through the influence of others. We find by examining the reported proceedings that the Appointing Committee for Cook County were Messrs. James P. Root, George Buckley, and W. A. James. As the matter stands it was those three gentlemen who took it upon themselves to repudiate the selection of Capt. Schneider made by the Cook County delegation, and to substitute therefor Cook County delegation, and to substitute therefor another name without authority of their delega-tion. It is now the turn of Messrs. Root, Buckley, and James to rise and explain by what right or authority they perpetrated this trick on the Cook County delegation.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of County Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at their room in the County Building. All the Commissioners except Tabor and Lonergan were present. Commissioner Johnson presided,

A communication from the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, regarding the removal of two persons from the Penitentiary to the County Insane Asylum, was referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

Alexander White informed the Board that he desired the use of the vault under the Recorder's office, and notified that officer not to use it without instant arranging with him. Beferred to the Committee on Public Records.

Requisitions for supplies for the county institu-

tions and communications of an unimportant character were referred to appropriate committees. Pay-rolls of the several county institutions and a number of small bills were referred to committees. The Judiciary Committee submitted a report recommending the payment of \$250 to Messre. Jewett and Van Buren for an opinion on township organization, and the Board concurred in it.

The Committee on Public Charities recommended the appointment of Dr. Hagenbach as Second Assistant Physician of the Insane Asylum and County-House, with the same salary as the First Assistant. The Committee also recommended new furniture for the Insane Asylum. Report concurred in.

urred in.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and ducation reported that they had audited a bill for 372.95 for work and material to strengthen the coors of the students' hall of the County Normal

School.

Commissioner McCaffrey objected to the architect, Hansen, assuming the responsibility of undertaking the work without consulting the Committee. The bill was allowed notwithstanding. A resolution ordering the closing of the county offices to-day was passed.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE QUO WARRANTO. THE CASE TO BE HEARD WEDNESDAY.

The counsel for Mayor Hoyne and the legal gen-tlemen retained by Mr. Colvin had several confer-ences yesterday; and at various times the Judges ences yesterday; and at various times the Judges of the Circuit Court were consulted. The object of these talks was to definitely arrange when the quo warrauto case would come up for a hearing. Finally it was decided that the cause would be heard by the Circuit Court in bank Wednesday. It will probably come up in Judge Booth's room. The pleas and replications are now in the hands of the printer, and, with the demurrer, which will also be put in type, will be ready for presentation at the opening of court Wednesday morning. The demurrer is not a formidable document. Stripped of the legal verbiage which is laid down by "Chitty on Pleasing" as the correct thing, it simply demurs to the conclusions of Mr. Colvin's replications.

LOCAL LETTERS.

TAX-FIGHTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, May 20.—Will you allow me to say that I think you have "fit clear into the Revolution" during the last few months, and led the army of reform on to a glorious victory over frands. army of reform on to a glorious victory over francks of various kinds, so that the future of our city locks much brighter. Now, there is one element existing in our city which is a very dangerous one, and likely to tarnish its credit, and continue to be a cloud upon its future prosperity, as it has been for many years past. There is a class of citizens who enjoy all the benefits and privileges of our beautiful city, and are very much in the habit of refusing to seistin and support its Government. They are faunitarly known as '. Tax-Fighters.' I think they contributed largely to discredit and do harm to the city, and add much to the difficulties and trials of its officials.—even more than the class called.' Bummers. In fact, '. tax-fighting ' is really about the true basis of bummerlem.' Something for nothing 'is what they all are seaking for, if we are allowed to judge them by their sets. Will it not come within the limits of your duty to make just as thorough and persistent an expose of the 'Tax-Fighter' as the 'immer,' and let him be held up to view that all may behold him' He cannot get very high, but the higher he goes the greater the deformity.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts from the Water Department yesterday were \$5,430. County Treasurer Huck has paid in another \$40,000. The City-Hall offices and courts will be closed

to-day to give employes and others a chance to honor the country's dead, should they see fig. There was a great rush in the water-tax collec-tion office yesterday, as 10 per cent is to be added after June 1. The total daily receipts will amount to about \$10,000.

The license receipts still continue to be small. The expected energetic action of the Council in regard to licenses will undoubtedly materially increase the revenues in that branch.

Some of the city employes who were discharged about the time of the change in the Administration, insist that they are legally entitled to draw their salaries up to the time in the future when the salaries will be paid, and intend to attempt to draw pay up to that date. draw pay up to that date.

Mayor Payne, of the City of Cleveland (they have but one Mayor there), called upon the officials at the City-Hail yesterday. He expressed the opinion that Chicago was a great city, and he liked it much. The double-barreled Government was to him a source of much interest.

him a source of much interest.

Mayor Hoyne desired to pardon a man who is now in the Bridewell, and yesterday sent around to Mr. Hayes' office and asked for a writ of execution (which writs are kept in the Comptroller's hands), but Mr. Hayes sent back word that Mr. Colvin was doing the city pardoning, and Mr. Hoyne could not have the writ.

have the writ.

Mr. De Golyer, of the contracting firm of De Golyer & Co., has discovered a new way to collect what is due him from persons for whom he has done paving. He demands the money first; if refused, he begins actively to tear up the pavement in front of the house of the delinquent. The course very soon brings money in sight, and the pavement is replaced.

The Sheffleld avenue shaft of the Fullerton ave a sie osemeig avenue shaft of the Fullerton avenue conduit has been sunk, and work from that point is progressing rapidly in both directions, as is the case at the Larrabee street shaft, all obstructions having been overcome. An interesting feature of the excavations has been the notice of glacter marks made in the rock and extending as much as 300 feet.

much as 300 feed.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday morning, to think over the subject of the reorganization of that department. At the last consultation it was proposed to retain thirteen men in that department. Dr. McVickar thinks that the number is not large enough, if it is to include the necessary clerks to keep books and records of deaths, births, and other valuable statistics. Ald. Sheridan has expressed an opinion that thirteen was too many, and favors a further reduction. There was little or no progress made yesterday. There will be other consultations, and a report will probably be made at the next Council meeting.

THE CONTEST.

The interest attached to the movements of the contending heads of departments of the City Government seems to be subsiding, and but little attention is paid to anything except that which relates to Mr. Colvin, Mayor Hoyne, and the two claimants to the office of Comptroller.

Marshal Goodell has ceased to be of any importance. Mike Bailey's movements are equally uninteresting. He continues as Superintendent of Buildings. So does George Wilson. Mike does some business. George does none, and says that he wants penceable possession of the office before he will be able to satisfactorily perform the functions.

some business. George does none, and says that he wants penceable possession of the office before he will be able to satisfactorily perform the functions.

Comptroller Derickson was around for awhile, but spent part of the afternoon with the Finance Committee in session at Ald. Thompson's office. The accountants at work on Mr. Hayes' accounts continued in their investigations with the same results. Mr. Hayes was around all day and had but little to say, though he wrote a long letter to an Eastern capitulist. The letter was presented to the Council last night.

Mr. Colvin was not visible on his old stamping ground during the afternoon, and his room presented the loaferish appearance common of late.

The day in the building may be said to have been an exceedingly dull one, totally devoid of anything that would take the form of interest, with the exception of the fact that the employes, penniless though they be, rejoiced at the news that "Decoration Day" would be observed by a "shut up of shop."

The Council Committee on Police held a meeting just before the convention of the Council. Ald. McAuley, Kirk, Cullerton, Stewart, and Niesen were present, and, after disposing of some routine business that came up later in the regular session, they took up the City Marshal shail matter. It was intended that Supt. Hickey should be called in for a species of conference, but the lateness of the hour made it rather impracticable, and his invitation was fixed for some afternoon further on in the week. Speaking of the present aspect of affaffs, Ald. McAuley said he had conversed with Supt. Hickey, who had accepted the trust reposed is him until a new City Marshal shail be appointed. As to any further allegiance of the Police Department to Mr. Goodell. On one occasion Mr. Goodell had sent for Capt. Hickey, who refused to respond, replying that he did business in his own onice. Friday Mr. Goodell appointed a man on the force, and capt. Hickey and confer with him as to the status of the force. The question of pay will come up, and

COUNTY BUILDING.

Judge Moore will give his decision in the Evans

The Criminal Court will probably be opened this morning to enable prisoners to give bail, but no triple will be taken up, and it is likely that an early adjournment will be had. The Criminal Court was adjourned shortly after

opening yesterday forenoon. John Powers and Nicholas Hartman, the Pinkerton officers charged with assaulting Daniel Brown, were fined \$5 each. That was the only business before the Court. The Tailburn is in receipt of a letter from Deputy Sheriff Tierney in reference to the item published in these columns Sunday about the subscription being taken for the benefit of Sheriff Agnew to defray the expenses of pursuing the men who broke jail. He says Agnew never prompted the taking of the subscription, and mourns that

THE TRIBUNE got hold of the matter and by publication interrupted what "was intended to be a pleasant surprise to our worthy head and chief."
He further says that he was the author of the scheme, and that he has not asked any of his fellow officers to subscribe any specific amount to the jail-escape fund, but has left all to contribute according to their public to their holds.

Judge Moore has decided the legal question pro-pounded by Sheriff Agnew concerning the legality of the last venire for the Grand Jury. The Judge says it is all right, and the summons were placed in a bailiff's hands yesterday morning for service. The new Grand Jury will commence its labors two weeks rom to-day.

CRIMINAL.

It is Officer Lacy who is entitled to the credit of having arrested the fellow "Bish" Shea last

John Hubbard, formerly in the employ of a West Division furniture dealer, is at the Madison Street Station charged with obtaining money under false pretenses by use of a check to which he had forged his employer's name. The complainant is a saloon-keeper at No. 24 West Randolph street.

Detective Ryan last evening arrested George Keene, who was trying to dispose of four volume of "The Life of Josiah Quincy" to Baldwin, No. 210 Clark street. for the trifling sum of 25 cents per volume. Baldwin suspected they were stolen from the Public Library, and promptly turned the young man over to the police.
On Friday night, as H. J. Goodrich, the real

state agent, was coming from Englewood, two roughs stopped his horse on the road, at the interrough stopped his horse on the road, at the inter-section of Wabash avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and attempted to rob him. During the scuttle one of the would be robbers was knocked down and run, and Mr. Goodrich's revolver was discharged, but whether he hurt any one he is not able to state. Yesterday afternoon August and Ernest Swarth, doing business as Swarth Brothers, grocers, No. 387 North Clark street, were before United States Commissioner Hoyne, charged with having in their possession fifty empty cigar-boxes and to-bacco-pails without having the stamps erased. As the neglect arose from the ignorance of the law, and it was shown that there was no intention to defraud the Government, the parties were released upon their own recognizance.

At an early hour yesterday morning some boys were playing and fooling in the alley in the rear of A. H. Miller's jewelry store, No. Ol Washington street, when a surly negro named George Henry fired through the shutter at them. The bullet grazed the leg of one of them named John Murray, scratching a wound into the flesh. A policeman was early on the scene, and, learning the facts, arrested the burly negro and locked him up in the Armory. The only excuse given for the firing was that he thought they were burglars.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a regular meeting of the Yacht Club at the Sherman House this evening at &

The Philomathian Society of Kenwood Seminary will give a literary and musical entertalpment at Standard Hall Thursday evening. The Irish Literary Association will meet in the office of Justice Scully, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, this evening. All members are requested to be present.

Pastors or ministers of the Gospel in the city who desire to attend the dedication services of the Chicago Avenue Church Thursday evening can obtain tickets upon application at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. By order of the Committee, the members of the Polytechnic School or Society are requested to meet at No. 400 Michigan avenue Wednesday at 2 p. m. Business of importance comes before the meeting.

Mother free entertainment will be given this evening by the Chicago Young People's Temperance Union at the lecture-room of the First M. E. Church, southeast corner of Clark and Washington streets. Dr. Odelia Blinn will deliver an address on "Tobacco." Choice music and readings will form a part of the entertainment, which will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Question of Jurisdiction Now Agitating

the People--Reserved Lands.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toboxto, May 29.—The Globe this morning has a special from London, Eng., which says on Friday night Sir Charles Adderly, in the Imperial House of Commons, said it was extraordinary that any one pretending to know should suppose that the Dominion act of 1897 excluded Canada from the effect of the operation of Imperial acts, or made anadian bottoms other than British ships. It was

Canadian bottoms other than British ships. It was a total mistake to suppose that the Confederation not altered the relation of Canadian subjects to the Imperial Parliament. A Canadian ship was a British ship registered in Canada, and there was no distinction between the two. The Globe has a vigorous editorial combating Sir Charles' reasoning, and says: "He might have remembered that Canadian ships, like Canadian subjects, may retain their nationality and yet be amenable up to a certain point solely to local jurisdiction. A Canadian vessel sailing from Toronto to Chicago is a British ship; yet does Sir Charles mean to say he can subject her to British legislative restrictions? Both law and common sense are against any such notions."

mean to say he can snoject her to british legisartive restrictions? Both law and common sense are
against any such notions."

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

OTAWA, May 29.—The Committee of the Privy
Council submit the following for His Excellency's
approval: "The fact having been developed that the
crossing of Battle kiver, some 250 miles west of Fort
Pelly, is 175 feet across, with a depth of 12 feet at
low water and believed to be navigable for many
miles towards its source; that the soil is excellent,
the country generally eligible for settlement, and
the position central; that, in view of the above, a
block 4 miles square be reserved at such point in
the vicinity of the junction of Battle and Sakatchewan Rivers as may be most convenient for a town
site, and that lands for 20 miles on both sides of
the telegraph line, extending from a point 20 miles
westerly of Fort Pelly to a point 20 miles westerly
to the mouth of Battle River, be withdrawn for the
present from sale or settlement, as an extension of
the reserve already set apart."

The Landlady's Opportunity.

Pitsburg (Pt.) Gusette.

Yesterday a man named Mitchell called at the office of the United States District Attorney, with the intention of swaring out a warrant for the arrest of a woman for purloining one of his letters, contrary to the law of the United States. Mitchell had been boarding at the woman's house, and left before settling his bill. The letter was addressed to him at the number of the house kept by his landlady, and so delivered by the letter-carrier. Mitchell called at the house for the house kept by his landlady, and so delivered by the letter-carrier. Mitchell called at the house for he letter, but the landlady told him he could not have it until he paid his bill. As he was not able or willing to do this, she retained the letter, and Mitchell attempted to have her arrested, as mentioned. Assistant District Attorney Wilson thought that, as the letter had been delivered according to the directions upon it, it had passed beyond the control of the Government, and no action could be had under the United States laws unless the woman had opened or would open the letter, and gave Mitchell no engouragement to prosecute the case. He stated, however, that an action for larreny by bailee might hold good, but that even was doubtful, as the woman was simply holding the letter as personal property as security for the payment of the debt.

A Cow's Intelligence.

A Cow's Intelligence.

The Carson Appeal is responsible for the following "true story": There is a young man residing hereabout who became interested recently in a discussion about animal instincts. He said he had been witness of several wonderful evidence of these instincts, one of which he had refrained from relating for fear he would not be believed. Back in one of the Eastern States, where he was born, he said, among his father's stock was one remarkable cow. She was a great pet, and would aleave the rest of the herd for the society of all or any one of the family, to whom she would listen as if she understood exactly what was said. His father sold his farm and bought another about 3 miles distant, and this cow would listen to the story about it and their proposed removal to their new home at a certain time. This cow was expected to become a mother shortly, or about the time of shelr removal; but when the time came to remove the cow could nowhere be found. So the family took their departure from their old home regretting the loss of their pet cow; but, on arriving at their new home, they were equally surprised and delighted to find that their old pet had preceded them three days, where she had taken up her home and given birth to a fine calf.

A Primitive Method of Traveling to the Centennial.

Centennial.

Centennial.

Centennial.

Mr. Solomon Soule. of Stoughton, a farmer and an old residens of that section of Dane County, started for the Centennial Exposition yesterday. The manner in which he and his whole family—in all eight persons—are traveling is akin to the days before railways were built. He proposes to travel to Philadelphia in light wagons, and to make the journey as pleasont as possible, he ordered two light spring vehicles, each drawn by a span of sprightly mustang ponies. He also takes along an extra horse, to be used in case of emergency. One of the wagons conveys the family, and the other provisions and bedding. Easy camp-chairs, instead of common seats, are provided for the family in the wagon. Mr. Soule has a driver for one of his teams, and takes charge of the other himself. He has also a good tent, which he will put up for lodging in each night. His outfit is complete, and the entire family anticipate taking a good deal of comfort on their journey eastward. After seeing the Centennial he proposes to drive to Maine, his former home, and spend several weeks, and return to Wisconsin late in the fall.

CENTENNIAL.

The Concerts of Theodore Thomas a Financial Failure.

Beautiful Specimens of French China-Ware.

Two Gigantic Porcelain Vases, Representing 1776 and 1876, and Costing \$20,000.

The Sandwich-Islands Exhibit .-- A Disastrous Bee-Speculation in Hawaii. .

The Orange Free State, and Its Specimens of Diamonds in the Rough. YESTERDAY'S NOTES.

GILMORE'S SLAM-BANG.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, May 29 .- Gilmore, of jubiled fame, has been placed in charge of the musical part of the programme for the Fourth of July celebration in this city. Arrangements are to be made on a grand scale, and there will be choruses as large as ever were attempted at Boston. All the effects of cannon, anvils, and other appliances will be introduced. THEODORE THOMAS.

The concerts of Theodore Thomas, which were inaugurated about a month ago at the Ed-win Forrest Mansion, have not proven the success which the managers had desired. The place where they have been held is too far removed from the centre of the city. At first they were tolerably

where they have been held is too far removed from the centre of the city. At first they were tolerably well attended, but gradually the crowd fell off till, during the past week, the attendance averaged ecarcely more than 200 each night. Saturday evening the musicians composing the orchestra struck, refusing to play without pay, and, consequently, no concert was held. It is not decided yet whether to continue the concerts or not.

FROM THE GERAT KINO OF SIAM.

The Slamese Ambassadors to the Centennial Exhibition left Bangkok on the 15th of May, bound for Philadelphia. They intend passing through the Empire of Japan, and will arrive at San Francisco by a Pacific Mail steamer. Gen. Partridge, American Consul General, left with the Ambassadors, and intends making a visit to the Exhibition. This is the first time that Slam has been represented officially at any world's fair.

THE KRUPP GUE

arrived on the grounds resteriay, and to-day men are engaged in placing the monsiter in its position in Machinery Ifail. It will be stationed near the southness entrance, and it required most powerful dericks to toke it off the trucks. The floor of Machinery Ifail had to be taken up, and plank of the nearliest kind used instead.

PHERMET SATURDAY.

The total number of admissions on Saturday was \$7,710. Of these 20,001 paid cash, exhibitors 7,070, and complimentary 540.

EXPOSITION-NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 .- It is said that Two thirds of all the French china-ware now manufactured is sold in the United States. The statement is a little startling when one considers that France is the home of ceramics,—that more of his class of goods is made, and of a better quality, in that country than in Germany and England. Taking the truth of the statement for granted,—and I have no reason to doubt the word of my informant, who is a leading French manufacturer,-does it not indicate strongly the advance that our middle classes are making in culture and artistic taste? Ten or fifteen years ago, china was a rarer article on the tables of the wealthy than silver, and, whenever displayed, its old-fashioned shape and dingy hue proclaimed it at once as an heirloom. To-day the exquisitelyinted porcelain of Limoges or Vierzen is found in the villages of Wisconsin and Illinois.

Considering the great and increasing demand for this kind of goods in the American market, it is not surprising that the French manufacturers have sent large exhibits to the Centennial, inluding some of the finest specimens ever produced. The display in many of its features is unparalleled; certainly there was nothing like it in Vienna. Whether the art has progressed so decidedly in three years, or whether the porcelain-makers did not care to send their choicest wares to the Exhibition of 1873, I do not know, though inclining to the latter opinion. The exhibits here are arranged near the rotunda of the Main Building, at the beginning of the French department as one comes up from the main entrance. Half-a-dozen firms are represented, and their space occupies nearly 100 square feet.

China-ware, plain and decorated, is exhibited by a Parisian firm having factories at Limoges and Vierzon. In examining the collection, one is struck with the uniformity of color which prevails throughout all the pieces. Not that they are more

struck with the uniformity of color which prevalis throughout all the pieces. Not that they are more transparent than other French wares, nor that their decorations are more artistic; but the inherent tint of the china itself is so evenly distributed as to call forth the admiration of the beholder. A close inspection of a tea-set will generally reveal the fact that one piece is a trifle less pure in its whiteness than another. Of course, the difference is not so marked as to be noticeable mieses carefully compared. Yet that such a difference exists in nearly all the china-sets, is true. The reason for its not being found in these specimens is, that the firm—so I am informed—use wood instead of bituminous coal in their furnaces.

In a very pretty dinner-set that I noticed, the plates had their rims ground down almost to a razor-edge. The only ornamentation consisted of a narrow band of gold-tracery on the outer circumference. Passing to the specimens that were more profusely decorated. I noticed a pair of vases standing about 15 inches high. These were grounded in azure,—the bowl, or widest part of the vase, having a single wild-flower painted upon its surface. In holding the vase up to the light, one could see the fingers of his hand through both thicknesses of its sides. The pair was valued at \$175. The newest style of decoration is that in which the body of the vase is covered with platina,—the figures, or flowers, or gilding, being iald over this coating. There were also, some delicate teacups, almost as thin as paper, with a pink lining.

cups, almost as thin as paper, with a pink lining.

III.

The factory at Vierzon molds the porcelain, while the decoration is done at Limoges. The material from which the fairy structures are made is kaolin, or china-clay, with an admixture of a few chemicals. The glaze comes from feldspar. The French manufacturers claim a superiority over the English in their process of glazing. They heat the biscuit, or body, just enough to retain the glaze, which is then put on, and the fire is heated 1, 200 times hotter. This process, it is claimed, so thoroughly unites the substances that it is impossible for the porcelain ever afterward to craze, or separate.

The Vierzon feators have a ferroward to craze, or

The Vierson factory has four furnaces in constant operation. In making a piece of china, a plaster cast is first prepared for use as a mold. In this mold the kaolin is poured, and the cast is then placed in the klin, where it remains thirty-six hours. It is then taken out and allowed to cool to the consistency of chaik. Then it is taken out of the mold and put in the hands of a skilled workman, who goes over it with a knife, carefully carving the rough sketch into perfect proportions. This is a totally separate process from the molding, and requires far finer workmanship. One-third of the pieces are spoiled either in moiding or carving.

At Limoges, the crystal-porcelain is given to an artist for decoration. For the finer work, frequently the very best and most celebrated painters are employed. The simple processes, however, are done by skilled workmen. Double-gilding is one of these. It is accomplished by tracing on the vase, or plate, with a pen dipped in molten gold. This gives the delicate gilt leaves, and vinese and other devices, which are found so frequently on this ware. If the outside of a vase is to be gilded completely, as sometimes happens, the molten gold is laid on the surface with a brush, and then polished with blood-stones. Ground-laying is the placing on of a certain color uniformly over the entire surface. This is done by heating the vase, laying our this a certain-colored powder.

Workmen in this branch of the manufacture are inadequately paid. It requires great patience and skill. They can from \$2 to \$2.50 a day. Molders are paid by the piece. Of course, if an artist of reputation is employed to paint a picture or a vase, he commands his own price. The Vierson factory has four furnaces in con-

Jules Houry, of the Boule in the wagon. Mr. Soule has a driver for one of his teams, and takes charge of the ether himself. He has also a good tent, which he will put up for lodging in each night. His outfit is complete, and the entire family anticipate taking a good deal of comfort on their journey eastward. After seeing the Centennial he proposes to drive to Maine, his former home, and spend several weeks, and return to Wisconsin late in the fall.

The Latest "Mode de Paris."

The Latest "Mode de Paris."

Although it is said that the "Brains" of the late New York Ring. Mr. Peter B. Sweeney, has made Paris his home since he shook off the dust of his feet at the treshold of our city, the French Capital does not seemsto have adopted his financial system. That city has now a surplus of 19,000,000 frames remaining from its budget for 1875. Of this sum 8,000,000 are to be credited to the revenue from gas, and 11,000,000 to the receipts from halls and markets.

work as is put forth prominently in the German and English departments.

and English departments.

V.

The real masterpieces of porcelain-work are yet to be described. They are a pair of gigantic vaces wrought in the factory of Haviland & Co. at Limoges. They were only unpacked from their cases yesterday, and are still standing amid a sea of debris, over which they tower like promontories. These magnificent pieces of sculpture—for there is an enormous amount of carving on them—required eighteen months for completion. They are allegorical in their decorations, which were designed by Blacquemond and carved by Delaplanche.—both celebrated in the world of art. One represents 1776, and the other 1876. At the base of the foamer the carvings and colonies are made to convey an idea of disorder and chaos, washing of strong waves against the beach, clouds, and gloom. These, of course, are in relief. Over this is a row of miniature cannon, also in relief, modeled after the instruments in use during the Revolutionary War. Higher up are sprays of wild grass and forcest, indicative of the generally-incultivated state of the country at that period. The vase is surmounted with a dome, whose azure surface is surmounted with a form the pending of the dome, and the bear and the surface is surfaced accurately from the one presented by Washington himself to Lafayette. On each side of this is a figure—one representing War, blowing a trumpet; the other, Victory, holding forth the laurel. On the front of the vase, below the bust of Washington, are inscr

names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Still further down is the familiar double-eagle.

The second wase represents 1876, where there is the era of peace. At the base are heaped implements of industry, and various fruits, such as grapes, apples, pears, wheat, corn, etc.—all perfectly carved in relief, and appropriately colored. The body of the wase is decorated similar to the other, except that the names inscribed at the top are those of the Presidents. At the summit is a bust representing America,—the other figures being as before. All the material in these wases is porcelain, including the busts. Their height is 12 feet, and their cost \$20,000. CENTENNIAL JOTTINGS. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—WHAT THEY HAVE ON EXHIBITION—VOLCANIC SPECIMENS AND THE

One of the great produts of the Islands is

had been suddenly petrified.

One of the great produts of the Islands is

SUGAR,
and they are able to undersell the West India and
other sugars, in the markets that border the Pacific
Ocean. More than ten years ago, the sugars from
the Sandwich and the Society Islands drove the
West India article out of the San Francisco market, and took complete control of it. They have
since done the same with China and Australia, and
have found their way, I believe, to England and
other countries. The samples of sugar that they
exhibit here are very attractive, and I could readily
believe what was told to me of the remarkable
purity of the unrefined article. Some of the stalks
of the sugar-cane are exhibited, and they surpass
in size anything I ever saw from our Southern
States or the West Indies. Side by side with the
sugars are kegs and boxes of coffee and rice.
These articles are extensively cultivated in the
Islands, but less so, I believe, than the sugars, and
they are also found less profitable. A gentleman
who has traveled much in the Pacific Islands predicts that, before the end of the century, most of
the sugar of the world will come from there, except in cases wherein the home-product is protected by heavy duties. Here is something for the
Free-Traders and Protectionists to talk about, and
grow red in the face in presenting the pros and the
cons of the argument.

Some samples of cocoanut-wood were shown, but
they are neither extensive nor wrought into beauiful shapes. The Cocoa-tree has a tough, coarse

Some samples of cocoand-wood were shown, but they are neither extensive nor wrought into beau-tiful shapes. The cocoa-tree has a tough, coarse fibre, which adapts it to the heavier parts of a building, but does not admit of a fine finish. A very pretty show-case is the one containing

not send us
A SAMPLE OF THEIR CLIMATE,

world, and to vary but little from year's end to year's end. Flowers bloom during every month, and, altogether, the seasons seem to resolve them selves into a perpetual summer. I have heard a story of an American who was out at the islands, and conceived the brilliant idga of importing a lot of honey bees, and thereby making his eternal fortone. The bees would work all the year round, and, as flowers were veay abundant, they could gather much more boney in a given time than in New England. None of it would be required for their support, and he figured out a profit of 100 per cent a year on his investment. So he went to Boston, bought 100 well-stocked bee-hives, put them on a ship, and started for Honolalu. After much tribulation he reached his destination. The bees were continually getting out and sting-

cent a year on his investment.

ton, bought 100 well-stocked bee-hives, put them on a ship, and started for Honolulu. After much tribulation he reached his destination. The bees were continually getting out and stinging the sailors, and he had hard work to prevent them from throwing his freight overboard. It isn't pleasant to be supercargo over a lot of bees, and the speculator generally had one eye in a sling, and sometimes both his peepers were so stung and swollen that he couldn't see.

BUT THE BEES SOLD HIM OUT in a very short time, as soon as they had read up the history and peculiarities of the Islands. When they were first let loose they went at it like an Irishman digging a well by the job, and in two months they had every hive full of honey. Then he turned them into empty hives, and they worked away in preparation for winter. But winter didn't come, and they filled for the second time the hives where they were lodging. But, before they got the third hive full, they began to smell a rat, and one fine morning the whole calsoadle of them struck and sent a delegation to the boss. The Chairman of the delegation was a solemn old bull-bee, and he came out in his best cloihes, and stood up as dignified as a telegraph pole when he came into his chief's presence. "Look here, old fellow," said he, "we don't make no more honey for you no how. There ain't no winter down here, and what's the use foolin' away your time workin' when we might be gittin' drunk or mskin' love to the helfer-bees. Your game won't work, and no more will we. You brought us down here to make a fortune out of us, but we've dropped-to it, and we'll see you drowned in honey first before we'll make another drop.

The master tried to argue with them, but it was no use. They wouldn't yo to work, because they saw no earthly reason for doing so. They could go out in the morning and get their breakfasis, later on they could dine, and later they could sup, and all withont cesting them a dower and sucking up the honey.

CENTENNIAL JOTTINGS.
THE SANDWICH BLANDS—WHAT THEY HAVE ON EMBIRITICS—NOTE AND SPECULATIOS—THE TAKE AND THE RESETION OF SECULATIOS—THE TAKE AND THE RESETION OF SECULATION OF SECU

ruin to a great many diamond-merchants, and caused great consternation in the trade. Most of these diamonds are known as "of color:" and this is particularly the case with the larger ones, which almost invariably have a yellowish tinge, more or less pronounced, which greatly reduces their value. The State has had considerable trouble with its neighbors on account of the diamond-fields, and the difficulties are not altogether over at the present time. The Republic is only twenty years old, and is therefore still in its minority. Great things can hardly be expected of it; it has certainly done well, and made a very handsome exhibit for a country so young. Three cheers for the Orange Free State: Hip! Hip! Hurrah!

THEODORE TILTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MEADVILLE, Pa., May 27.—Because Theodore Tilton, in his lecture at this place, eulogized Abraham Lincoln and John Brown, the Bourbon element in this community was severe on him in the extreme. The Crawford Democrat started the con-temptible falsehood that he was intoxicated, which was eagerly caught up by the Cleveland Leader and other papers who "set out with the theory" that Beecher was a saint, and won't be convinced to the contrary. Mr. Tilton did not touch, taste, or handle intoxicating drinks while in Mendville handle intoxicating drinks while in Meadville, which fact can be abundantly established by a number of our most respectable citizens who were constantly—some of them—in his company during his brief stay in our city. If the Wellington story were investigated it would probably turn out also a mean and contemptible hoax, as it most certainly was here, to call it by no harsher name.

DEVIL-HIS-DUE.

FOR THE GREAT SAN JUAN MINES !

The old Pioneer Line, the Kansas Pacific Railway, s your route!! Express trains leave Kansas City and Leaven-worth every morning upon arrival of the great through trains from the East and South, reach Denver next afternoon at 2 o'clock, and make close connection with express trains of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, —the only line to the San Juan country. By taking the Kansas Pacific Railway therefor, you pass through Denver and Colorado springs en route, have choice of seats on the only springs en route, have choice of seats on the only through train to San Juan, and you arrive at Cucharas. Ri Moro, Del Norte, Silverton, Lake City, and all principal points in the great San Juan country as quickly and for the same money as by less favored routes.

The Kansas Pacific Railway is the only line running any through cars and Pullman sleepers to Denver! And remember it guarantees the lowest rates and best time attainable to all the San Juan country! Ask for through tickets by the Kansas Pacific Railway at any Chicago ticket office. Round trip it tickets at greatly reduced rates.

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT, SIR! that all kinds of furniture can be bought for cash at retail of Holton & Hildreth, wholesale dealers, Nos. 225 and 227 State street, at a saving of from 15 to SEEING IS BELIEVING.

If ladies who do not use the fragrant 29 7771; will compare teeth with the who do they will see in an instant more reasons for adpoting it than can be composed into a newspaper paragraph. SILKS. Now open, a fulldine of colored dress silks at 90 cents and \$1, which is about half their cost to import. Pardridge's, Nos. 114 and 116 State street.

NEW DESIGNS IN LAMBREOUINS. Scarcely a lady goes into the paper-hanging and bedding house of Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon, Nos. 229 and 231 State street, but greatly admires their lace curtains, lambrequins, cornices, etc. DEATHS.

FORSYTH—Chicago, May 28, 1878, at No. 2 Groveland Park, Abigail C., wife of James Porsyth, in her 59th year. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday, May 30, at 11 o'clock a.m. Carrages to Rosehill.

25 Ogdensburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.
McKEE—Georgie, infant son of George Ward and Alice M. McKee, at their residence, No. 6 Wellington-place, Kenwood.

RICHMOND—At 8 o'clock Monday morning, of dropsy, W. T. Richmond, aged 53.

Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 10 a. m.,

from residence, No. 117 North Sheldon-st. Priends PECK—May 29, of cerebro-spinal meningina infant son of Ferd. W. and Tills Spalding Feck, aged 4 months. aged 4 months.

MEIDENBAUER—In this city, May 23, Sebait youngest son of Sebait and Maggie Meidenbases aged 5 years 8 months and 7 days.

Funeral from 160 West Madison st. to-day, the 3th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., to Rosehill Come tery by carriages.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. TWELFTH WARD. The Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward on neet this evening at 8 o'clock at Owsley's Hall

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. PRIVATE AUCTION SALE

The entire furniture, bedding, etc., of a prival boarding-house will be sold Tuesday, May 30, 113 South Clinton-st. WM. A. BUTTERS 4 SPECIAL SALE

Fine Family Carriage, Full Leather-Top Buggies, Full Leather-Top Phaetons, 3 Open Buggies,
1 Democrat Wagon, 2 seats,
2 Express Wagons,
5 Sets Single Buggy Harness,
2 Sets Single & Double Express do., WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 30, at 10 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wa

of Strickland's Bird Stock, at 212 West Madison, st., Wednesday morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock. The sale will commence with the large variety of Poulity and Pigeons and continue until all the Birds are sold,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods. Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes THURSDAY MORNING, June 1 at 0:30 c'clock at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 140 Wabash av.

BANKRUPT SALE. ENTIRE OUTFIT

Of the Conlyard of AHRENS & BEHHENS, Bankrupts No. 200 West Van Juren-et., FRIDAY MOINING, Seven Horses, 4 Double Wagons, 4 Single Wagons, 1 Bugry, it acts bombe Harness, it sets single Baness, I philipm propriet of the Philipm Scale, Frame Stable and Shaking Slack, Cordwood, Ceal, etc., etc.

Also at same time and place, the following property belonging to the estate of NELSON BROS. & BARIIYAT, Bankrupts. Three Horses, 3 Double Wagons, 2 Single Vois, 1 Cart, 1 Top Buggy, 5 sets Harness.
By order of ROHT, E. JENKINS, Assignes,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionee

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

DRY GOODS

Large and very attractive sale of choice seasonable goods.

TURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, at 9:30 o'clock, We shall offer new lines Men's, Boys', and Youths' custom-made seasonable clothing. Also new lines Dress Goods, Poplins, Debegos, Plaids, fine all-wool Shawls, etc.

300 pleces Gros Grain Ribbons, fine fancy Cassimeres in patterns, large and elegant line Kid Gloves in ladies' and gents' wear.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, Millinety and Straw Goods, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Gents' white and fancy Dress Shirts, large lines of Fans, full lines of Linens, entire new lines Gents' Suspenders.

Shirtings, Fancy Cass., Cottomades, Jeans, etc. Large line Black Alpacas, Table and Pocket Cutlery and Plated Goods, Toilet Soaps, Wallets, Brushes, Notions, etc.

CARPETS. Large special sale 100 rolls Carpetings at 1, o'clock. The attention of dealers is called to the same.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

OUR AUCTION SALF

of WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 9% a.m., will be UNEQUALED in QUALITY and VARIETY, an examination of which is solicited.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. On THURSDAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock,

25 Carriages, Open and Top Buggles, Phaetons, Side-Bar Road Wagons, Democrat Wagons, and Harnesses. G. P. GORE & Co., Auctioneers. On Thursday, June 1, at 9:30 o'clock, We are constantly receiving car loads of Furniture, Dealers and consumers will find it to their advan-tage to attend our sales of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, AND KITCHEN

ROOM, AND RITHER

FURNITURE,
Lounges, Mirrors, Parlor and Office Deaks, Plated
and Walnut Frame Show Cases, Carpets, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, &c. An elegant Plane and
Parlor Organ, without reserve, at II o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. For TUESDAY Morning. May 30, at 9:30 o'cl'L. SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE AT OUR STORES. New Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FUR-NITURE. Carpets, Cook Stoves, Ice-chests, Gen-eral Housekeeping Gooks. 100 packages Granns

eral Housekeeping Coo.
Spices to the trade.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-s Chattel Mortgage Sale AT AUCTION. GENT'S FANCY THAM, at Cooper's Livery Sh-ble, 4 Monroe-st., Tuesday, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon. One Chestnut Mare, one Chestnut Horse, one light Road Wagon. Sold by order of Mortgages. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT 9:30 A. M., At our large Warerooms, the largest and most com-plete line of Second-Hand

offered by any house this season, the contents of a West Side HOTEL, and a large Boarding-House of SEVENTEEN ROOMS, all of which have been removed to certifice for convenience of sale. The attention of dealers is called to this sale, as it is FRES and POSITIVE.

FURNITURE

SPECIAL BALE ON TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK. A GENERAL LINE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Consisting of Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor, Dining, Sitting-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture, the whole to be sold without reserve Look out for bargains.

WM. F. HODGES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION Tuesday Morning, May 30, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. BABY CARRIAGES.

BABY CARRIAGES, 4 wheels, \$4.50, worth \$7, up to the finest paids at \$25. Send for Ill. Catalogue. EXPOSITION BASAAR, 205 W. Madison-st., cor Green CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 the and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

VOLUME 30.

SUITS

Having purchased direct the manufacturers their production, and for cas mabled to offer the most

OF THE SHASON 500 Brocade

Batist Su AT \$1 Cost \$20 to Manufac

ALSO, 3,000 of 50 different designs.

Blue, Plain and Embro commencing at the low p \$2.50 and upwards. In OVERSKIRTS AND JAC Our assortment is large

med in Brown, Black,

tractive, and at the mos lar prices. CHILDREN'S SI

for all ages, for 75c, \$1, and upwards. Centennial excursionis find it to their interest amine our stock and

in endless variety and de

before making their sele 121 & 123 State BRANCH,

Twenty-second-st. & Michi FINANCIAL.

THE STATE SAVINGS

INSTITUT \$500,000 CAPITAL \$110,000 SURPLU The Oldest and Largest Savings the Northwest. Pays 6 per cent in annum on deposits, semi-annuall lst of January and lst of July. All made during the 1st three days of draw interest for the month.

DEPOSIT

SAFETY

Of the State Savings Institution we for the accommodation of the Busin and Bankers of Chicago and the National Sankers of Chicago and the National Sankers of Chicago and Burging Money, Diamonds, Bonds, Dee Bullion, Silverware, Wills, and other states on special deposit, and guarantees in these Vaults of reasonable rates.

D. D. SPENCER

D. D. SPENCER.
A. D. GUILD Co.
GEO. C. COOK, Man'gr Safety Vaults 7 PER CEN We will loan \$25,000 to \$100,000 o property at SEVEN. On hand to loan, \$1,000, \$1,200, \$2,300; at 8, \$2,000, \$ SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dear

Desirable Of TO REN

INTHE TRIBUNE BUILD INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. D Room 10, Tribune Bu ZOLINE.

has become a household word, as essent in the family. Mixes perfectly in starce F. M. WOOD, 236 Wabah-av., who will samples of work and teach you how to u your Grecer or Druggist for ZOLINE.

FOR SALE. DESK

heap, at the old Stand, No. 100 Market-st., 1 OENTS' LATEST STYLE STRAT from a New York bankrupt manufacture sach, at 106 South Clark-st., in basmen